THE COLUMBIAN,
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 15

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 12, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, '76.-1y. B & W

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-tf B & W

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar 27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,73

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —28

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8. '75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancanshire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	800,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage. W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. tf.

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '67-3m J W CO Washington, D. C.

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 922 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
922 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.
HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery,
Ridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVERCOMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Roedel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.
Swayne's All-Healing Ointment
is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH.
SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"
is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: it is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?
No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by useing
London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Reinstate	Hair Restorer
London	the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
23, '76.-1y.

Poetical.

THE LOOM OF LIFE.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

All day, all night I can hear the jar
Of the loom of life, and near and far
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,
As the tireless wheels go always around.

Busily, ceaselessly goes the loom
In the light of day and the midnight's gloom.
The wheels are turning early and late,
And the woof is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, clack! there's a thread of love wove in;
Click, clack! another of wrong and sin;
What a checkered thing will this life be
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like a mystery,
And hands as busy as hands can be,
Sits at the loom with its warp outspread,
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one;
Or to-morrow. Who knoweth? Not you nor I,
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow,
But each one is nearer the end I know.
And some day the last thread shall be woven in,
God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of woof for this life-web—say?
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?
It were better then, oh my friend, to spin
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

GOD'S PLANS.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgment here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And shall we see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see, that while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,
Because His wisdom to the end could see.
And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and sink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine,
Pours out this portion for our lips to drink.
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But bear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend,
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest bloom his love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart:
God's plans, like lilies pure and white, unfold.
We must not tear the close shut leaves apart—
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold,
And if, through patient toil we reach the land,
Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we will say that "God knows best."

Miscellaneous.

THE LOVER'S WRAITH.

"Now, girls, if you want any beauty sleep, you had better go to bed," said Mrs. Conway.

Mrs. Conway's house was decorated with festoons of evergreen studded with scarlet berries.

The great wedding-cake, with its columns of spun sugar and wreaths of frosted roses, was already set in its place of honor in the middle of the table, and the chandelier, an old-fashioned affair, with glistening silver chains and pendants of cut glass, was wreathed with princesspine and "velvet run," for Katie Conway was to be married the next day.

She stood before the fire, a tall, sweet-faced girl of nineteen, her golden brown hair coiled in rippling waves around her head, and her large blue eyes shining like azure jewels, while the three bridesmaids, old school-mates, who, in accordance with an ancient compact, had been summoned to this first wedding in their ranks, clustered around her like maids of honor about their queen.

"Dear me," said Rosa Finlay, "it's past 11."

"And my hair not crimped yet," said Josey Dale.

"And I've got the blue bows to sew on my white muslin dress," added Lucilla Wharton. "Good-night, everybody."

And so the merry little group scattered to their various rooms.

Katie Conway herself went last of all, but she did not go immediately to bed. Was there not Robert Falconer's last letter to read over, once again, in the glow of the fire, while Bessie, the maid, who was waiting to brush out her young lady's hair, glanced askance at Katie's face, and thought how nice it must be to have a lover.

Suddenly Katie started up.

"How selfish I am!" she said, apologetically. "I forgot that Bessie was waiting."

And in five minutes the maid was dismissed, and Katie was alone, with the lamp burning softly on the table and the firelight glancing on the gilded arabesques of the Chinese folding screen, that shut all draughts away from the hearth.

Almost at the same time Robert Falconer just arrived in the late train, was standing out in the frosty moonlight by the stable-yard of the "Bolton Arms," and close to him stood a tall, handsome man, leaning against the gate-post and smoking a cigar.

"Well," he said, airily, "this is a surprise!"

"I don't see why it should be," returned Falconer. "I am to be married to Miss Conway to-morrow, and I decided to come on to-night instead of waiting for the morning train. I shall give them an agreeable surprise," and his face brightened at the thought. "The wonder is that you should be here, Karll Porter."

"I?"

The young man's eyes turned evasively away from the other's frank glance.

"Oh, we lawyers are here and there and everywhere. I've had a libel case in the town, and it has brought me down occasionally."

"Who was that woman you were talking to when I first came in?" carelessly questioned Falconer. "She seemed annoyed or angry."

Porter laughed again, this time more constrainedly than before.

"It's only a woman from the other end of the town," said he. "I've paid her pretty daughter a matter *au serieux*. These country people are so desperately in earnest. Here comes the hostler; now you'll be off."

But fate had ordered otherwise.

The only horse left in the stables was hopelessly lame.

"But if the gentleman could wait an hour or"—

"Wait an hour!" echoed Mr. Falconer, "and it's after 11 already! No, thanks, my good fellow. It's an easy two miles. I could walk it in less time than that."

"But it's a bitter night, sir, for all the moon shines so bright," urged the man, "and you'll be famished with the cold."

"No matter. My friend here will lend me his fur trimmed Ulster—eh, Porter?" laughingly demanded Falconer.

"With all the pleasure in life," Karll Porter languidly made answer; "that is, if you are actually determined to commit such an eccentricity."

"Wait until your wedding-eve comes, and see how you will feel about it," retorted the bridegroom elect as he buttoned the long wrap about him and turned up the fur collar to protect his neck from the cold. "Well, au revoir. I shall expect to see you at the wedding-breakfast to-morrow, remember." And with the long, swinging stride of a practiced walker, he disappeared down the road.

All this transpired at about 11:30, and the little alabaster clock on Miss Conway's mantel pointed to 12 precisely, when, still brooding over Mr. Falconer's letter, something like a tremulous quiver of chill air across her made her start instinctively and look up. The lamp illuminated only a small portion of the room, but the silver radiance of the full moon, shining in through the casement across which Katie had forgotten to draw the crimson draperies, made all as light as day. And there, standing leaning against the long French casement, Katie Conway saw her lover, wrapped in a long, fur-trimmed coat, a seal-skin cap on his head, and a face as pale as marble, save one scarlet spot on the left temple. She started up with a low cry, and at the same instant he seemed to beckon to her to come to him. And even as he beckoned the bell in the old church-tower struck 12.

Katie ran to the casement, but when she reached it the moonlight and glistening snow of the untrodden lawn, and the moving shadows of an immense old tree that grew close to the house, were all that could be seen. For an instant she looked with wild, startled eyes out upon the snowy silence and then, wrapping her dressing-gown about her, she ran to her mother's room.

"Mamma, wake," she cried, stopping over Mrs. Conway's pillow. "Robert is here! Robert is outside in the cold. Call Michael to unbolt the doors: Quick, mamma, quick." And in five minutes Michael, the old man servant, had unfastened the ponderous front door and was looking out.

"Did you say it was at your window you saw him, Miss Katie?" he asked.

"Yes; close to the glass—beckoning me to come."

"But it couldn't be, Miss," protested the man. "Look at the smooth snow. There's naught on it for three yards around your window, let alone the sparrows' tracks. Sure there's never a foot-print touched it since the snow fell three days ago."

"For all that I saw him," she said, lifting a blanched and haggard face towards her mother. "I saw him. Oh, mamma, mamma, put away the flowers and the bridal veil. I shall never be married now."

"Darling," soothed her mother, "you are nervous. It was only a dream. Go to bed now and rest."

But Katie kept on saying, "I shall never be married now."

Early the next morning old Michael set off to the florist's for the freshly-cut flowers which had been ordered for the wedding breakfast. But he had scarcely reached the gates when the outline of something dark lying in the snow caused him to pause abruptly. It was the figure of a man, his white face turned upwards towards the sunrise, and a tiny crimson spot on his left temple—the spot where a bullet had sapped his life away with deadly aim. And the prostrate figure was wrapped, as if in a shroud, with a long, fur-trimmed coat.

"God help me!" cried out old Michael: "it's Mr. Falconer, just as Miss Katie saw him last night." It was quite true. Robert Falconer had been assassinated on his way to the house of his bride elect on that moonlight midnight. And a veil and a tattered shawl caught in a bush near by led to the almost immediate identification of the assassin.

"I didn't mean to do it," said Margaret Hull, sullenly. "It wasn't him as I meant to hit when I fired the shot. He had Karll Porter's fur overcoat on, and I supposed he was Karll Porter. I did mean to kill Karll Porter," she added, with a savage light in her eyes. "So, if that makes murder, I'm a murderess. I followed him, on the sly, all the way from the 'Bolton Arms,' an' when I saw him cross the moonlit space by the gates, the church clock began to strike 12, and I says to myself: 'Now's my time.' And I fired, and I see him drop; and all the time I supposed it was that false-hearted villain who has made love to my Peggy, and left her like a cast-off toy. Let him look out for himself, for I'll kill him yet."

The poor, half-crazed creature was committed to jail, and there was a funeral at the Conway House, instead of a wedding.

"Mamma," wailed poor Katie, "did I not tell you so? His spirit came to me at the moment in which it was set free from the body."

Whether it was a dream or a reality no one ever knew. Katie Conway persisted to the day of her death that she actually did see Robert Falconer's wraith. And every year when the sad anniversary came round she watched at her window for another glimpse of her lost lover. But the spirit of the murdered man never came again.

There were two of them hanging over the front gate the other night. She was standing within the yard and he on the sidewalk outside, both leaning on the top rail, and apparently as happy as two pigs in a cornfield. He was saying, "Now, my own little darling, sweet idol of my soul, whose image is ever on my heart"—when he saw the old man coming down the front walk, and continued in a different strain: "The potato bugs haven't destroyed our crops so much since we purchased Paris green, and you will also find that cabbages can be raised better on richer soil." The old gentleman heard it, and turned back, saying, as he entered the house, "These young people take more interest in agricultural affairs than people generally suppose."

A Vicious Fish.

Right whales frequently find their way into the Bay of Fundy, and are there captured. The bay is also a favorite resort for the thrasher and the swordfish. I have heard old coasters say that they had seen thrashers forty-five and fifty feet long, moving with great velocity on the surface of the water, their heads raised ten and twelve feet above. Bay of Fundy fishermen, in speaking of them, say they are the greatest of sea villains. Twenty odd years ago one of these sea monsters got caught on a sand bar, where he was left by the rapid falling of the tide in the Cumberland branch of the Bay of Fundy, and was killed by the people on shore after an exciting struggle. He measured forty-six feet in length. As Captain Nemo says, the head is flat and serpent-like, the eyes almost red, with ugly white circles over them. Indeed, nothing could be more repulsive than the head of this sea monster. The only other sea villain they are known to fraternize with is the swordfish. Both are well known to old coasters and fishermen as the deadly enemy of the whale; and it is the common belief that they hunt in couples, and on finding the whale make immediate war, the swordfish attacking beneath and the thrasher on top.

The common belief is that the thrasher has a huge weapon, very like a sledge hammer, protruding from his mouth, with which he administers on the whale's back those terrible blows you can hear ten or twelve miles distant. I have myself stood on a bluff overlooking the Bay of Fundy, and witnessed three of these terrible battles between a whale and his enemies, the swordfish and the thrasher. The swordfish did his deadly work underneath, while, as Captain Nemo says, the thrasher coiled himself half over the whale, and applied the blows with his ponderous tail. In the distance, however, the thrasher seems to raise and let fall his weapon very much as a blacksmith's helper handles his sledge. You could see the weapon rise and fall; you could hear the blows distinctly, although the distance was believed to be not less than ten miles from shore, and you could also hear the whale bellow and see him blow. On one of these occasions the terrible contest lasted nearly three hours, the water in the vicinity being red with blood. About every fifteen or twenty minutes the whale would disappear in an attempt to escape from his enemies; but they would quickly pursue him and force him to the surface, where the combat would be renewed.

These two sea villains, the swordfish and thrasher, invariably kill the whale when they get him into close quarters; and as soon as the combat ceases, which can be clearly seen by the whale's body floating motionless, the thrasher will proceed to clear water, where, raising his serpent-like head in triumph, ten, twelve, and fifteen feet above the surface, he will continue for fifteen and sometimes twenty minutes lashing the sea into a foam.

A Brilliant Student's Fate.

Emil Schwerdtfeger, a student in the senior class of Cornell University at Ithaca, shot and killed himself in the residence of Prof. Morris on the University grounds recently. Schwerdtfeger, whose father lives in Jersey City, was regarded by Dr. J. C. Rodrigues of New York, who was defraying his expenses at college, and by the professors and students of the University, as a prodigy in philology. At the late inter-collegiate contest in New York, he bore off the $300 prize for the best examination in Latin, and when he was in the Freshman class he received the first prize offered by the London Philological Society for the best essay on the English verb. His bright talents made him almost the constant companion of the professors, although he was not over 19 years of age. His health was exceedingly poor, and his eyes were almost useless to him after he finished studying for the inter-collegiate prize. He was much depressed on account of these afflictions, and when he received a letter from a New York physician who had been attending him, saying that he feared he would never be better, he was thrown into despair.

His lifeless body was found in the chair at his study table. The pistol was on the floor. A freshly-written paper, headed "The Last Will and Testament of Emil Schwerdtfeger," was on the table. It provided that the $300 which was to his credit in the bank should go to pay his debts and funeral expenses. He expressed a desire to be cremated, but if this was not practicable he desired to be burned in the Ithaca graveyard. The paper also disposed of his books, some of which he gave to the University library and others to his benefactor. He wrote further:

I know that this will not hold in law, but as there are no valuables to squabble about, I hope that all its provisions will be respected. The cause of my suicide is constant sickness and the conviction that I will never be any better in this world. No other cause may be looked for. None exists.

A FLORIDA MUNCHAUSENISM.—A correspondent from Sanford, Orange county, sends to the Savannah *News* the following snake story. Those who are acquainted with either the habits of a scared lizard or a hungry coach-whip snake may doubt it, but the *News* does not. He says: "Mr. English, an old gentleman who lives in this county, was out hoeing one day, when he saw a coach-whip snake chasing a lizard. The scared lizard ran towards the man and went up his pantaloons leg through the waistband of his breeches and out of his shirt bosom. The snake pursued, went also up the old man's pantaloons, got to the waistband, where he was prevented from making the trip the lizard did; but as the next best strategic movement, fell back and went out up on the outside of the pantaloons, got on the man's shoulder, saw the lizard make his exit, and jumped down and caught it. It was all done so quickly that Mr. English hadn't time to get scared."

A Manchester mechanic has invented a horseshoe composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mould and then subjected to a chemical preparation. Its inventor asserts that it lasts longer than the common shoe and weighs only one-fourth as much; never splits the hoof, and has no other injurious influence on it; requires no calks, even on asphalt; is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and surer, and adheres so closely that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and the hoof.

Strange Deaths.

Homer, they tell us, died of a broken heart because he could not guess a riddle. The old gentleman had been warned by an oracle that if he did not mind what he was about he would be killed by a riddle, and his day came. Seeing some young fishermen in a boat, he unfortunately asked them what sport they had had, to which they replied, that "As many as we caught we left, as many as we could not catch we carry with us." This was too much for the author of the Iliad and the Odyssy; he guessed and guessed till he could guess no longer, and finally died of sheer vexation. Aristotle "went off" in precisely the same way, because he could not understand a more interesting riddle set by nature, viz., the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the Euripus. Others relate that he angrily threw himself into the stream. Diodorus, the immortal inventor of the "horned" and "veiled" sophism, having met his match in one Stilpo, who "caught" him with another sophism which he was unable to solve, went home, wrote a book about it, and died of despair. Philetas had reduced himself to such a state of tenuity by reflection and study that he was obliged to wear lead soles to his boots, to keep him from being blown away, or possibly from rising like a balloon in the heaven of invention; however, the end of Philetas was, as Suidas solemnly informs us, evaporation—he positively evaporated. Anacreon was choked with a grape stone. Sophocles is said by some to have come to the same end, though according to others he died of joy at being victor in his last tragic contest. Euripides was torn in pieces by dogs, hounded on by some women, in revenge for his mysogynism. Æschylus was killed by an eagle dropping a tortoise on his bald head, the king of birds mistaking the shining poll for a stone, and applying it to uses other than Melpomene would sanction. Ibycus, the great lyric poet, was murdered by robbers; and Sappho flung herself from the Leucalian rock, to cure her love for Phaon. Honest Hesiod also came to a melancholy end, but having been flung into the sea his corpse was solemnly brought back to the shore on the backs of some dolphins. Lucretius, as we all know from Tennyson's fine poem, was poisoned by a love philtre, and finally finished himself off with his own hand, as also did his first English editor and translator, the Rev. Thomas Creech. Pietro Aretino, a celebrated Italian *litterateur* of the Renaissance, came to a singular end. He was drinking and enjoying himself with certain other ecclesiastics; and one of them telling a story which certainly ought not to have amused either the narrator or his friends, Aretino leaned his chair back to laugh with full freedom, slipped and dashed out his brains on the marble floor. Sir George Etheridge, author of "Sir Topley Flutter," "Love in a Tub," etc., brought a similar life to a similar conclusion. He was lighting some friends who had been to pay him a visit, and as he stood doing so he tumbled down stairs and broke his neck; "and so," as the notes to Grammont put it, "fell a martyr to jollity and civility." Peter Motteaux, the translator of Rabelais, came to a very mysterious end; and the mystery which surrounded the death of Edward II., Richard III., Clarence, and many kings and princes, both in ancient and modern history, has never been cleared up. Demosthenes poisoned himself, but no one knows how. Terrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that if a complete list were drawn up of men of mark in the world's history, reckoning all nations and all times, it would appear that at least a quarter of them died not like other men, and that very nearly another quarter committed suicide.

A Russian War Officer.

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure, a clear, blue eye, and a face young enough for a second lieutenant. It is Skobeleff, the youngest General in the Russian army, the conqueror of Khokand. He has the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a madman, who would fling away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of eight hundred men, with four hundred Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before a superior force of the enemy. General Trotsky decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Colonel Skobeleff, then his chief of staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead the attacking column himself, and to take only 150 Cossacks. Skobeleff having reconnoitered the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped within a mile and a half of the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the manœuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself, managed to pass the enemy's outposts who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, and followed by his 150 Cossacks, he rode headlong into the enemy's camp of 6000 or 7000 men, shouting and yelling like fiends, and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shrieks and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobeleff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of the enemy, 6000 or 7000 men had disappeared, leaving on the field about 40 dead, 2000 or 3000 muskets and sabres, all their camp material and baggage. But what was his astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded!

An incident occurred during the session of the United States District Court at Portsmouth, the other day, which for the moment relieved the monotony of a case. Counsel for defendant was examining a witness with the object of establishing the fact that the defendant had been a member of the State Legislature, when his Honor observed that it was a gratuitous statement, and not material. Counsel—"But I think, your Honor, it is evidence of respectability for a man to have been a member of the Legislature of this State." His Honor—"Hum—I have my doubts about that!" Counsel—"I will not press the point, your Honor."

Something About Coral.

Coral is not something which is built, but is a thing which grows. It is simply the skeleton of many united skeletons of polyps. When the polyps die and disappear, we see the solid coral itself. Polyps grow in the most various and beautiful forms, imitating almost all forms of vegetation, as lichens, fungi, mosses, ferns, herbs, shrubs and trees. Formerly they were regarded as plants. Their colors are as remarkable as their forms, and some polyp communities equal in the beauty and variety of their colors the most beautiful flower gardens of the land. Hundreds of reefs and islands are made of coral. These reefs and islands are most abundant in the Pacific and Indian oceans, but the islands which skirt the coast of Florida are also of coral formation. Coral reefs stretch near New Caledonia for the distance of 400 miles, and along the coast of Australia for 1000 miles. When a reef of coral skirts the shore it is called a fringing reef; when it is at a distance from the shore, a barrier reef, and when it surrounds a body of water it is a coral island. All these are the same thing under different phases of progress. Only about an inch of the top of a growing coral mass or reef is alive; all the rest within is dead—death goes on below as fast as growth above. When the reef reaches the surface of the water the polyps die. The winds and waves then take up the work, and at last the island is covered with vegetation and becomes the home of man. Coral reefs are found far inland. There is a vast reef near the Falls of Ohio. Coral reefs have essentially the same composition as marble, and it is believed by geologists that our limestones are made out of the skeletons of polyps and of the shells of other animals of the sea. And if this be true—and there is no doubt about it—many of the rocks which underlie vast countries, the marble temples of the East, the marble monuments and public buildings of our country, the mortar on the walls, and ceilings of our dwellings, and the marble tables and mantles so highly prized, have all come from the skeletons of those low animals of the sea.

Under a Lion's Paw.

Yesterday morning the superintendent of the menagerie connected with Barnum's show engaged George Marvin, 15 years of age, to do errands and odd jobs about the establishment. Marvin is a bright-looking, muscular youth, who says that his home has always been at Newburgh, N. Y., but that both of his parents being dead, and having no relatives, he left Newburgh about a month ago, since which time he has tramped it and stolen rides on railway cars, until reaching Detroit he saw Barnum's Circus advertised, and concluded to wait for its coming.

On the arrival of the show he got an engagement, and yesterday forenoon, in a leisure moment, he stood watching the keepers as they fed the animals. The monkeys, hyena, giraffe and tigers had been cared for, and the three large lions which occupy one cage were eating their rations when the keeper stepped away a few feet to get some water, leaving the cage door open, and young Marvin standing near the door. The boy's curiosity overpowered his caution, and he climbed to the threshold.

Instantly one of the lions sprang at him, putting one of his massive paws flat upon the boy's face, and closing his claws drew him forward into the cage. In doing so the beast tore the boy's left cheek, from the corner of his mouth nearly to his ear wide open. Then he cuffed him with his cruel claws upon the right side of his chin, tearing open the flesh in a frightful manner. All this time the boy struggled and cried for help. At the appearance of the keeper the lion rolled the boy upon his stomach, and with one paw upon his back held him there helpless, all the time showing his teeth and roaring at the keeper, who hesitated about entering the van. It was only for an instant, however, for, armed with a large revolver and a whip, the keeper jumped into the cage, and striking the beast over the nose, caused him to retreat, releasing the boy. Young Marvin was not long in getting out of the cage, and immediately on his escape fainted away and purely from fright. The keeper followed him, and closing the cage left the lion to growl out his dissatisfaction at being thwarted.

Beside the bad wounds on the boy's face his right shoulder was frightfully lacerated, five or six slight wounds were on his right arm, while five large incisions, regularly placed on the left side of the boy's back, plainly marked the size of the lion's paw as he held his victim.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Napoleon's Wonderful Memory.

The Emperor Napoleon was at Erfut. A legion of kings and princes had come to humble their crowns before his regent royalty. At one of the soirees which he gave at this brilliant court, the conversation turned on an ancient pontifical bull, about the date of which there was some doubt. An Austrian prelate indicated a period which the Emperor contested. "I am better informed than your majesty on such subjects," said the prelate, "and I think I am certain of what I state."

"And for my part," replied the Emperor, "I do not say I believe; I say, I am certain you are deceived. Beside, the truth may be easily ascertained; let such a work be brought, and if I am wrong I will hasten to acknowledge it."

The book was brought. The Emperor was right. The whole assembly were astonished at such an excellent memory on the part of one whose head was constantly occupied with other subjects.

"When I was a lieutenant," said the emperor. These simple words, "when I was a leutenant," produced a singular effect on all present; all the representatives of the old monarchies looked at each other smiling. "When I had the honor to be a lieutenant of artillery," continued the emperor in a louder tone, "I remained two years in garrison in a city of Dauphin, which had but a single circulating library. I read three times the whole collection, and not a word of what I read at that period ever escaped me. The title of the book which has just been brought figured on the list. I read it with the rest, and, as you have seen, I have never forgotten its contents."

A farm laborer near Seilhac, in France, while ploughing somewhat deeper than usual, found his plow arrested by what he thought to be a stump. It proved to be an ox hide filled with gold pieces of the reign of Francis I, worth $60,000 for their weight alone, without reckoning their special value as rare coins.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 6, 1877.

MR. HAYES AND HIS PARTY.

The Republicans of Iowa and New Hampshire have held State Conventions, but the proceedings of those bodies are not of a nature to afford any particular gratification to R. B. Hayes—on the contrary, quite the reverse. Iowa is the banner State of the Republicans, giving majorities of 60,000 and upwards for the candidates of that party and its fealty has never been disputed. Yet in the recent Convention a resolution approving the course of Mr. Hayes was ignominiously tabled, and that too in such a manner as to leave no doubts as to the feeling of the delegates. The same day the New Hampshire Republicans treated a similar resolution in a very similar manner. They did not reject it but referred it to the Committee on National Affairs, where it will rest permanently.

These bold expressions of want of confidence in Mr. Hayes bodes ill for the success of the party in the coming elections. If in such strongholds of Republicanism as Iowa disaffection prevails, it is more than probable that it exists in other places with more or less force. It is more than probable that Ohio will be lost to Mr. Hayes in October and that Pennsylvania will follow the same course. It is an open secret that the Cameron faction in this State is anything but active in its efforts to sustain Mr. Hayes and the recent squabbles over federal offices has not tended to allay the disquietude.

Mr. Hayes must derive a very small amount of comfort indeed in looking over the field, and will probably be convinced that the machine politicians, by whose aid he was put into the White House, are after all necessary to his support. In fact these men and the office holders are the only ones to whom he has any right to look for aid and comfort. His recent order has tied the hands of the latter and it will be highly interesting to watch the progress of political events.

TUTTON.

Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, seems to be an ass of unusual and surprising size, even for a Republican federal office-holder, and gifted with an obstinacy and stupidity not altogether to be expected even in one of his dimensions. Tutton is apparently permeated and pervaded by the conviction that the Collector of the port of Philadelphia is an absolute and uncontrollable despot whose word is law and whose will is not to be thwarted by any one or under any circumstances. To such an extent did Tutton believe in this doctrine of omnipotence that, regardless of the Secretary of the Treasury, he proceeded to remove Assistant Collector Arnold, of Chester, and to put in his place, a man of his own. Quite oblivious of a suggestion from Secretary Sherman, that it would be well to pause in his wild career, Tutton attempted to oust Arnold and induct the other fellow. Suddenly to Tutton's immense disgust there came a despatch from Secretary Sherman to the effect that Tutton was not Secretary of the Treasury, but that he, Sherman, was; that Tutton would do well to mind his own business; and that Arnold was Assistant Collector at Chester and would remain so. And now Tutton, having been set down hard enough to loosen his teeth, has probably changed his views regarding his own importance. If there is any such thing as reform about the civil service a very good place for its application would be in the Collector's office at Philadelphia. Tutton is a machine politician, placed in office for political services—and those, too, of a not particularly savory description—and is a capital fellow to kick out in the interests of reform. He is very much too much of a fool for his present place, that's evident, and, if the Administration must employ him' a foreign mission would suit. This country is used to being represented abroad by men of about the common sense calibre of Tutton.

GUSH!

The Grand Army of the Republic held a national encampment in Rhode Island, last week, and among other business transacted sent the following delightful little despatch to Grant, in England:

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, in care of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Birmingham Palace, Halifax, England: Your comrades in annual encampment, assembled at Providence, R. I., send their heartiest greetings to their old comrade, and desire to present through you to England's Queen thanks for Grant's reception.

(Signed) JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Although Gov. Hartranft's name was signed to this charming bit of snobbish stupidity, we doubted from the first whether he was responsible for it. Since then it has leaked out that Comrade Tanner is the individual entitled to all the credit there is connected with the performance. For Gov. Hartranft's sake we rejoice at this piece of information; he has preserved the respect of all of his fellow citizens by a prompt disavowal of authorship. Tanner ought to have something done for him immediately. Such abilities as his should not be allowed to run to waste in this democratic country. He should be sent abroad; sent where he can be near Pierrepont if possible, and glow with reflected light from that great diplomat. Tanner would just suit Pierrepont—and Pierrepont is a man after Tanner's own heart. There is an originality about Tanner all his own. No one but a Tanner would ever have struck such a vein, at once so unique—and so snobbish. "In care of her Majesty." Tanner evidently needs no diplomatic training; he ignores Pierrepont, to be sure, but that distinguished man would undoubtedly overlook this trifling omission when contemplating the stupendous ignorance and amazing effrontery of the despatch. Tanner must read up a little on the subject of palaces "Birmingham" not being the exact one he meant. It wasn't far out of the way, "Brummagem" is the style of his despatch and he might have thought so himself whilst preparing it. At the next meeting of the Grand Army a committee should be appointed to tie to the table legs, such effervescent and gushing creatures as will be liable to rush around sending despatches in care of royalty. Pierrepont is about as much as this country can struggle under at present. In him America is vindicated in her claim for superiority in all things. In him behold the *Champion Snob.*

Governor Hartranft on Tuesday ordered a death warrant to be issued for the execution of Allen C. Laross, (convicted in Northampton county for the murder of his father and mother by poison,) on the 10th of September, the same day on which Thos. P. Fisher, the Mollie Maguire murderer at Mauch Chunk, is to be hanged.

TRAMPS.

The outrages committed by vagrants are becoming more frequent and more serious. The minor offences of pilfering and robbery have been supplemented by the crimes of murder. Rape and arson, and prompt and severe measures must be adopted to prevent the continuance of these atrocities. If the officers of the law are powerless to arrest and punish offenders the day is not far distant when the people will, in self defense, take the law into their own hands and mete out stern justice to these villains. Vigilance committees, though not to be encouraged, have at different periods in the history of this country, certainly put down criminals with a strong hand, and, for the time at least, effectually suppressed outrages. Lynch law is a savage remedy at the best, but it is an open question whether its administration at times is not justified by the condition of affairs. In districts where dwellings are isolated and where tramps are to a certain degree free from that immediate arrest and punishment they would be certain to receive for their crimes in more populous places, the residents are the greatest sufferers. Justices of the peace and constables do not move with the celerity of their city brothers and the traveling ruffians, fully aware of this, commit their shameful deeds and too frequently make good their escape. Assuredly if the the legal authorities do not take steps at once to protect the people, there will be impromptu courts and speedy hangings without aid from the Sheriff. While the offences went no further than robbery the law abiding citizens were fain to submit, but when emboldened by immunity from punishment, these outlaws imbrue their hands in blood, destroy valuable property and outrage women, forbearance ceases to be a virtue. This tramp question has become the most serious of our social problems and it has now reached a point where the law must assist itself or be overwhelmed by the torrent of popular indignation and wrath. The day is fast approaching when the tramp will be the hunted and not the hunter.

The toady *Press* prints this:

It is the deliberate opinion of the London *Times* that, "After Washington, General Grant is the President who will occupy the largest place in the history of the United States." The distinction between the two is put thus: "The founder of the American Republic was before all things a statesman; his successor is before all things a soldier."

The Republicans have had two legally elected Presidents, and one fraudulently counted in. For a while Lincoln was a second Washington, but he was afterwards dubbed a "saint," and Grant becomes the "second W." It only remains for Forney to make Hayes an angel, and we have no doubt he is one,—of the fraudulent kind;—*counted in*, you know!

The truculent *Press*, in laudation of Hayes, follows this up by saying: "In its efforts to reduce governmental expenditures the National Administration has already perfected a number of notable changes. On the 4th of March, 1877, there were 3,000 employees in the Treasury Department at Washington. One-third of this number have already been discharged without detriment to the public service. A reduction of $51,000 per annum has been made in the rent paid for buildings used by the department. A particular service in the engraving-room, for which $9,000 per year was formerly paid, is now performed for $2,500. Political influence has ceased to be a potent power in all the departments, and they are all conducted on strict business principles. In the Pension Bureau the reforms have been specially numerous and important. Eleven divisions have been reduced to six, thirty per cent of the former employees have been discharged, and by the sweeping reduction of the number of pension agents employed in various portions of the country, from 58 to 18, an annual saving of $140,000 in this single outlay has been effected. Other changes have been suggested, including the abolition of voucher fees, which would make still further reductions, and they will probably be enforced if they are approved by Congress."

It ignores the fact that these reductions of expenses were made by a Democratic House. But what a commentary it is on its "second Washington,"—General Grant!

THE WAR.

The crossing of the Danube by the Russians is the virtual beginning of the campaign. The bombardment of Rustchuk by the Russians was terribly destructive. The German, French and Austrian consulates were destroyed by shells. The loss of life was not so great as might have been expected. Fighting is going on at various points on the Danube but the reports are merest the conjectures and not worth the printing. Both Turks and Russians are averse to the publication of their military manœuvres. The discipline in the Turkish army is very lax and the most frightful atrocities have been committed by the soldiers in Asia Minor in places they were sent to defend. At Van the American missionaries have taken refuge aboard a small pleasure boat on Lake Van. They float about the lake during the day, and sleep in some secluded village at night.

Montenegro is reported out of danger, the Turkish forces under Said Pasha having been forced to retreat. The gallant mountaineers are maintaining the reputation for valor they have earned in years of battling with the Turks.

The war movements in England do not seem to be vigorously prosecuted, and it is announced that the counsels of the anti-war party have triumphed and that the Sultan has no chance of material aid from England. The war feeling in Greece continues but no positive steps have been taken.

It is probable that in a few days at furthest there will be a decisive conflict on the Danube, which will materially affect the future conduct of the campaign.

HONEST MR. HAYES.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* says that "It was an open secret at Washington last winter that two certificates of deposit, five thousand dollars each ($5,000,) payable to Zach Chandler, and by him endorsed, and made payable to R. B. Hayes, and endorsed by R. B. Hayes and paid, were in existence." The correspondent asks, "Is it not the first time in the political history of this country that any candidate for the Presidency was ever the recipient of money from the campaign fund?"

We fancy it is. Such a charge was never laid at the door of U. S. Grant, than whom no man in public life ever evinced a more utter contempt for public opinion, law, or the proprieties of life. Mr. Hayes is in more particulars than one, an unique specimen. His whole administration is founded on hypocrisy and canting professions of a reform which is broken to fragments before the words have fallen on the ears of the people. He is one of the "goody" kind of men and we have no doubt if those two $5000 certificates of deposit were to be investigated he would prove to the satisfaction of his admirers that they conduced to the well being and existence of some Sunday School organization. So "good" a man as he would never have used money for naughty politics. Not he.

HOW WAS CHRIST CRUCIFIED?

A San Francisco correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows to that paper: "An admirable picture of the crucifixion on Calvary has been exhibited for criticism and correction before taking it abroad. It is full size. The cross differs from all extant pictures. In height it is but little taller than a man. Midway is a projecting saddle, upon which the person sits astride. Ireneus, Justin and Tertullian so describe it. Modern artists have omitted this, but it is obvious that the outstretched arms could not maintain, nor could the nailed hands have supported, the body as usually represented. All historians say the legs were tied to the cross, and afterward spikes were driven through the feet, as through the hands. There is no mention of a foot rest, but the artist has supplied one, because the feet cannot be spiked without. The inscription on the cross, affixed to the top, is purposely and ingeniously illegible, because each of four gospels gives it differently. There being no record of personal appearance, every one is at liberty to draw on his imagination. Here the artist exhibits consummate skill. A more spiritual countenance we never saw. The head is reclined, as expiring. The hair is auburn, long, and in ringlets. The person is spare and of short stature. At the foot of the cross are only the executioners of the law. No one is represented as piercing the side with a spear. Nor are there any connections, as Mary and John, present, this being a direct contradiction of the three synoptic gospels. It is usual to show blood flowing from the wounds in the hands and feet. This is omitted, because history tells us that wrought iron, being our best styptic, instantly stops the flow of blood. It is popularly supposed that the sacrifice consisted in the shedding of blood. Paul makes this indispensable. Yet it is a mistake. A slight cut on a schoolboy's finger sheds more blood. Death results from exhaustion, not from bleeding.

There are several marginal pictures illustrating various miracles and other scriptural stories. Perhaps the most striking, and certainly the most artistic, represents Jesus escorted to the place of execution by a lowly multitude exulting in His fate. The central figure is clothed in scarlet, according to Matthew, in preference to purple, which Mark and John say was the color. And the man of Nazareth walks majestically as to a voluntary sacrifice. It is usual, and almost indispensable to public taste, to show him bearing His cross and bowed down beneath the burden, according to John. But the artist, following the three synoptic gospels, which deny John's story, shows Simon carrying the cross, a stout plebeian, who walks upright with it. The artist considers it one great merit of his painting over others, that it is true to history, according to the plainest and most consistent non-sectarian interpretation.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It has been known that the recent order of the President forbidding Federal officers from participating in political conventions or taking an active interest in politics received the approval of all the members of the Cabinet. Some members, notably Mr. Sherman, maintain that the President has no idea of adopting a policy which would exclude those persons from Federal appointments who make themselves efficient as political workers.

In reply to a question by your correspondent whether the President's order would not result in thoroughly disorganizing the political machinery in the several States, Secretary Sherman said very decidedly that it would not; that the order would have a beneficial effect, in that it would force out of politics an objectionable set of Federal officers, who have been manipulating the elections for their own personal interest, and would attract a new element to political organizations standing nearer to the people. The new men who take hold to manage the party interests will work harder and more efficiently, because they will, he said, be stimulated by a hope of reward for their services, and, added the Secretary, "the outs are always stronger than the ins." Mr. Sherman approves the President's order because he regards it as displacing inefficient political workers and substituting a class of men who will go into politics solely for the reward they expect to receive for their political shrewdness. This is the drift of his conversation with many persons, and also the inference to be drawn from his recent appointments in the Treasury Department.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Hayes as a Personal Fraud.

If the opposition to Mr. Hayes increases in the time between now and the next Congress as it has here in the last week, he will have no personal backing except from those who desire his favor. He has gotten out with the extreme radical wing of his party, and has made this separation certain by his recent order directed to Federal officials. This is evident by the way that the people talk at this headquarters of Federal official life. This loss would not count for so much were not Mr. Hayes losing every day the support of a better class by his outrageous violations of his own civil service protestations. Those who were his most earnest supporters when he promised to reform the civil service are now against him, since most of his late appointments are on a par, if not below, Grant's worst selections. With this peculiar action there comes great frankness upon the part of certain Republicans. Said one Republican prominent in Ohio politics to the *Times* correspondent recently, "Hayes is a fraud." Another from the same State said that he never believed that he was elected, and that he was illegally counted in, but at the same time he thought the end justified the means.—*Chicago Times.*

Hitherto it was generally understood that the color line was intended to mark the distinction between the pure Caucasian and the African, and all who bore African blood in their veins. This, it appears is a mistake. A delegation of blacks from South Carolina is about to visit Washington for the purpose of insisting upon the recognition of their race in the distribution of the Federal appointments. Their complaint is not that the claims of the colored people to office have failed of respect, but that the appointments have all been of mulattos, and that, consequently, black men have had no show. No doubt the President's heart will bleed again when this sable delegation presents its grievances, and there will be a general stirring up of the animals down in the Palmetto State. It will be observed that the complaint applies only to Federal appointments.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

A disloyal Southern sheet makes this observation: "The history of no Southern State presents a chapter with one hundredth part of the horrors that we find among the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania." And the history of no Southern State presents a chapter showing one hundredth part of the vigor and energy with which the Molly Maguires were brought to justice.—*Republican.*

Why did not the "carpet-baggers" and Republican officials in the South bring offenders to justice? They had the necessary machinery.

Justice to Mr. Buchanan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a letter addressed to *The Sun* of the 15th inst., by Joseph L. Topham, Esq., I find the following statement:

Mr. Buchanan took ground that the States had no right to secede from the Union, and also the counter ground that the Federal Government had no constitutional power to coerce them to remain in the Union.

Failing to make further explanation of Mr. Buchanan's views, which was necessary in order to do the deceased statesman full justice, Mr. Topham leaves the inference to be drawn that Mr. Buchanan believed that there was no way by which the Union could be preserved in the event of an attempted secession by the people of a State, but that it must be destroyed, for want of constitutional power to preserve it.

For nearly twenty years it has been charged upon Mr. Buchanan, by his political enemies, that if an attempt were made by the people of a State to leave the Union, there was no constitutional power to coerce them to remain in the Union and therefore he would not permit the Union to be dissolved without an effort to prevent it.

It is quite true that this calumny upon Mr. Buchanan was repelled, and justice done to his memory. Mr. Buchanan never held to the doctrine that, if the people of a State should attempt to withdraw from the Union, there was no constitutional power to compel them to remain in the Union. He held just the reverse. He held that a State, as a political organization, could not secede from the Union, but always remained in it, whatever its people might do; that the Union is perpetual and supreme in the sphere of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution; that it had nothing to do with the political organizations called the States, but it had power over the people of the States, and could compel them to obedience to the laws of the Union, by force if necessary.

This doctrine would retain the States perpetually in the Union, and if their people should rebel, or resist the laws of the Union it could conquer them and reduce them to obedience. And when that was done, it resulted, as a matter of course, that their political relations to the Union would be at once restored, the States to which they belonged never having been out of the Union.

This was Mr. Buchanan's doctrine. It is the sound and true, and, I will add, the wise and patriotic doctrine. If it had been recognized as true, the fallacious and mischievous doctrine of State suicide and reconstruction, and all the cost and trouble to the Federal Government, and suffering to the people of the South it has occasioned, would have been avoided.

A doctrine which holds that the Union by the constitutional compact is perpetual, is forever intact, and cannot be dissolved; and that the people of the States in rebellion, insurrection, or resistance to the laws of the Union, may be conquered and coerced by force into obedience to the Union; and that the moment they cease their resistance to the Union and become obedient and peaceable citizens, their political relations to the Union are precisely the same as before their resistance to its supremacy, cannot be regarded as an unconstitutional, nor an unsafe doctrine.

Mr. Buchanan was not alone in the open promulgation of this doctrine. It was also held and advocated in the United States Senate by ex-President Johnson.

The facts above stated can be unequivocally established if disputed.

It will be seen that the real doctrines of Mr. Buchanan would forever presserve the Union as it was made by the fathers, and as it is. And they can be objected to only by those who would attempt to prevent the Union, or revolutionize it in its essential character and power by the unconstitutional and dangerous doctrine of State suicide and reconstruction. EDMUND BURKE,

NEWPORT, N. H., June 18, 1877.

Mr. Hayes has been down East, in "Bosting and in Rhode Island, and the people have made much of him. Rhode Island, the most hide bound and intolerant of all the States, is just the spot where his Fraudulency might expect homage. Massachusetts did not enthuse quite so much, probably because Mr. Charles Francis Adams' bitter words concerning Mr. Hayes are still fresh in the minds of the people. Mr. Prince, the Mayor of the city and also chairman of the Democratic Committee, fell over his chin in intense anxiety to toady to Mr. Hayes. Prince had better take a back seat in Democratic councils after this, and the chairmanship he now holds should be declared vacant at once.

George Boutwell, "the Groton grocer," is a resident of Massachusetts, and presumably has admirers, as he was asked to deliver a speech on Decoration Day, and did so, but we do not remember to have seen in it any expression of intense admiration for Mr. Hayes or his policy. Which of the two frauds do the Boston people prefer—Boutwell or Hayes?

In various parts of this State there seem to be organized bands of scoundrels who make it their business to rob farmers and others occupying houses in the rural districts. These pests have long been an annoyance and as their thefts are perpetrated at night but few of them have been apprehended. One of these marauders, Benton Mitchell, was shot and killed by a farmer named Cranston, living near Hackettstown, while in the act of robbing Cranston's house. This may, and probably will, put a stop to plundering in that neighborhood for a time, and we are not sure that the community is a loser by Cranston's act, unlawful as it was. It is not very likely that a Grand Jury will be found that will indict him for murder, as he was defending his property and perhaps his life from an unlawful assault. If these robberies do not cease, and cease promptly, there will be more cases like this to chronicle and more scoundrels like Mitchell put out of the way.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is not so loyal to the President, whose induction into office it indorsed, as it should be. The President's personal friend, General Garfield is alluded to by it in the following terms:

"Some enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Garfield are still urging that gentleman for Speaker. But of course he will not receive the vote of any decent man on either side of the House. Instead of electing him Speaker we hope the House will investigate all the circumstances connected with the letter about which he has done so much lying, and we have no doubt that if the whole truth is brought to light there will be good reason for expelling him from his seat."

The following remarkable announcement has appeared in some of the Italian journals: "At the earliest favorable opportunity Pius IX. will leave Rome for Civita Vecchia and thence to Marseilles and Lyons in a French corvette which will be sent to convey him. His departure will be the signal of complications between Italy and France." In connection with this rumor it will be interesting to recall a discourse which the Pope delivered to a body of pilgrims from Lyons, and in which he alluded to the probability of his having to seek refuge in that city.

Humbug.

While the Fraudulent President was hurrying East, with Evarts, Schurz, Devens, and the inevitable Key, as aides-de-camp in waiting (as the illustrious Badeau, Consul-General at London, dubs himself in his relations to Grant,) to participate in a prepared jollification with wine, his *de facto* Secretary of War, McCrary, was rushing in the opposite direction, so as to reach Des Moines in time for the Republican Convention, and prevent a hostile manifesto against the Administration from being issued.

Both were fresh from the canting circular, declaring "no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, *conventions*, or election campaigns." The only business that took Mr. McCrary to Iowa was to manage the convention of his party, and to shape its action against the known views of the majority. Hayes knew well, if he did not actually suggest, the object of this mission, with the selfish idea of saving himself from condemnation by the State which gave the Republican ticket sixty thousand majority in round numbers last November.

He had just written: "This rule is applicable to *every* department of the civil service. It should be understood by *every officer* of the general Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements." Before the ink was dry, McCrary was hurried off to set an example of the sincerity and earnestness of the order by doing his best, as a member of the Cabinet, to run the machinery of a convention and to falsify or silence the true sentiments of its members.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says the the following is a verbatim copy of a letter received by Chief Cullen from a lady in Williamsport, Pa. The lady evidently means business, and would no doubt be a sweet object for some "rich old widower," for whom she seems to have a hankering. If there are any such that would like to draw a prize (?) they can obtain a full address of the lady by applying at the mayor's office:

WILLIAMSPORT, June 11th, 1877.

Dear Chief:—In all confidence, I wish to inquire of you if you have any rich old widowers in your city or county who wants a housekeeper or wife. Don't care if he is eighty years old, or old as Methuselah, so he is up to his ears or chin in money. Now I do not mean that money is all the God I worship. I shall idolize the man, whatever he may be, for I have learned to profess friendship where I dislike, and if I dislike people I live with ever so much, I do not let them know it. I am fifty years old; have no home, but want one; keep my home with a brother in Muncy; teach school, and fancy work, such as embroidery, painting, &c.

Please address ——— ———, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.

In confidence.

P. S.—If you can get for me a man that is rich indeed, you will get a large reward. I an told that is the place for rich men.

The *Dispatch* adds: The letter is written in a plain female hand, and there is no doubt as to its genuineness, or the sincerity of the author. Whether the lady will be successful in Reading, celebrated, as she says, for being "the place for rich men," remains to be seen.

A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Democrat*, whose communication is apparently inspired from the Secretary of State's office, comments at length upon a report recently published in the *Sun* respecting the contemplated annexation of the North Mexican States. He says:

"The Government desires the reestablishment of the Lerdo Administration, and will not negotiate with Diaz for any purpose. But the authorities here are as yet undecided whether it would advance Lerdo's interests to extend to him anything more tangible than moral support, meanwhile, however, vigorously carrying out the policy of protecting our own frontier embodied in the instructions to Ord. The outcome of the whole affair depends upon the behavior of Diaz. He may accept the situation of the United States as unavoidably due to circumstances along the border over which he has no control, or he may seek to promote his fortunes by making Ord's measures a pretext for declaring war, in the hope of thus consolidating the Mexican people under his rule. *If he does this our Government will dislodge him by force and install his rival in the interests of peace.*"

In plain language, Hayes' Government means to take measures which Diaz must resent, and when he resents them, Mexico is to be invaded.

Preparations to Rescue Pat Hester.

Special Dispatch to "The Times."

POTTSVILLE, June 20.—On Sunday night a meeting of Mollie Maguires was held in the tavern of Dooley, a son-in-law of Pat Hester, at Mahanoy Plane. Loud speeches were made, and at the conclusion of the meeting thirty men filed out of the room. It is supposed Pat Hester, who is to be hung at Bloomsburg August 5, is to be rescued unless precautionary measures are at once adopted.

As a rule the Philadelphia *Times* is not given to sensation, nor is it necessary that it should be to ensure it circulation. The above dispatch is utterly untrue, and the *Times* well knew that a writ of error had been taken to the Supreme Court in the Hester case, and that he is not to be hanged August 5th. nor was he even sentenced to be hanged at that date.

It is the mission of a certain class of newspapers to get up all the blood-and-thunder yarns they can; and the recent accounts of Mollie Maguire outrages, which have since proven to be untrue, show how reckless such publications are.

A Washington telegram to the Baltimore *Gazette* charges that Secretary Sherman is using the influence of his high office to make money in real estate speculations. He purchased a block of land some time ago, and has caused the District Commissioners to make some improvements which have increased the value of the possession very much. This is one of the methods which Boss Shepherd so successfully practiced to put money in his purse.

Sherman is the man whose most noteworthy action, according to Wendell Phillips, was entering the United States Senate poor and coming out rich.

John Sherman, Hayes' Secretary of the Treasury, is following the example of Boss Shepherd by making an extensive purchase of real estate in Washington, and the District Commissioners are increasing the value of the land by *improvements*. If Sherman knew that these improvements were to be made, and failed to mention the fact to the party from whom he bought the property, he was guilty of sharp practice. If as is asserted, he first bought the land, and then induced the District Commissioners to enhance its value at public expense, he is guilty of using the influence of his position as Secretary of the Treasury for his personal aggrandizement. But John Sherman will be Honest John Sherman.

Violent storms of rain, accompanied by strong gales, are reported in different parts of the country. Much damage has been caused by lightning and numerous lives have been lost. This year is prolific of atmospherical disturbances indicating the presence of electricity in unusual amount, to which has been attributed the wonderful rapidity with which forest and other fires have spread.

Important Land Decision.

The Cameron *Press* says that in 1864, W. J. Robinson and J. R. Clark had a controversy about the title to two tracts of unseated land in Shippen township, and the same were sold at treasurer's sale in 1864 and bid off by Robinson. From this sale Clark redeemed in 1866, paid the redemption money and the amount of taxes that had been paid by Robinson for 1864 and 1865, to the county treasurer. In 1874 the parties settled their claims and Clark was authorized to receive the redemption money. After a demand, and refusal on the part of the county to pay, this suit was commenced. The county claimed that it was not liable, for the reasons that this redemption money had never been audited and the commissioners had therefore no control over it, also because the claim was barred by the statute of limitations. Judge Wilson held, when the case was tried before him at January term last, that the statute of limitation was a good defence and directed the jury to find for the defendant. Upon a writ of error taken by plaintiff the case was argued in the Supreme Court on Monday last and the judgment of the court below affirmed. This decision saves the county of Cameron about one thousand dollars.

The Next Congress.

A copy has been made of the pay certificates for the Forty-fifth Congress, as furnished by Clerk Adams to Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, and constituting his vouchers in account with the United States Treasury, and given to some Republican papers as the roll of the next House made out by Adams. The list shows a Democratic majority of sixteen, with seven members to hear from. No further changes have been made, and none will be until the time comes for making up the roll. What that will be no one yet knows. In the Colorado case the law is all against Belford, and Patterson's title to the seat turns on the construction of an enabling act. The Supreme Court of California has given Pachero, Republican, the seat in the Fourth District of that State, and Wiggington has appealed. The contest in the courts over the Third District in Missouri is in much the same shape. The record of Florida, and the Fourth and Sixth Districts of Louisiana are covered by conflicting certificates from the rival Governors. Adams will probably follow the example set by Hayes in this matter, and recognize Nicholls an the Democratic Congressmen.

What a deplorable fortune has that been of the confiding, but deluded colored people who put their faith and their money in the Freedman's Saving's Bank! After years of waiting they are told that ten per cent. of the "assets" have been realized, but that the expenses of distributing it will, in some instances, amount to more than the dividend, and so they must wait a little longer for that wretched apology for the good time which has already been so long coming. They are in the situation of the far off heathen, for whom some money was being collected in Great Britain, when a benevolent man stepped up and, laying down a guinea (twenty-one shillings) he said he wanted to send a shilling to the heathen, and he left the twenty shillings to pay the expenses of getting it to them. Of all the cruel swindles ever practiced upon poor people through rascally savings-banks this upon the ignorant freedmen, with their little savings, was the cruelest and the meanest. No reflection is intended by this upon the present managers of the concern, for they are doubtless making the best of a bad business. —*Phila. Ledger.*

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* shows the falsity of the reports respecting the military strength of the Mormons. Instead of the Mormons being able to show 40,000 well-armed fighters, it is doubtful if even half the number of able-bodied men could be mustered in Utah today for any military purpose. The population of Utah, by the census of 1870, was 87,000, of whom the full normal proportion were women and children. The increase has certainly not been more than fifty per cent. within the past seven years, and at that rate the population would now be 130,000. The little principality of Montenegro has 200,000 inhabitants, and its fighting force—all men between 17 and 56 years of age—is 24,000. The same proportion of about one to eight would give Utah about 16,000 fighting men, of whom at least one-fourth would never fight in the Mormon ranks.

RAND'S NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The second volume of this valuable and indispensable work has just been issued by the Publishers, Messrs. Walter Heugh & Co., of 3 Park Place, New York. No pains or expense has been spared in the production of the present volume, to make it complete and reliable. In typographical appearance and binding, certainly it is a fine specimen of book-making. It contains over one hundred pages more matter than the last year's volume, which has added largely to the cost of the production of the work, and compelled the Publishers to issue hereafter only the full cloth bound edition at One Dollar per copy, upon the receipt of which sum they will forward the work to any address in the United States or Canada, by mail, postage prepaid.

The *Patriot* says "Grangerism is said to be on the decline in different sections of the State. The rise and spread of the "Patrons of Husbandry" was really wonderful. In a very short time thousands of granges were organized throughout the Union, and the membership aggregated hundreds of thousands. It was a power in the northwest, where it carried all before it. Candidates for office were swept along with the tide, and even governors connived at questionable legislation to gain its influence. All this is over. Starting out as an organization entirely freed from politics, it was nevertheless captured by the politicians; in fact, too much politics did the work, and the grange is only another instance of an untimely death at the hands of the politicians."

"'Kiss me, George," she said, and chained to the rest of the gang as he was, George managed to kiss the girl. The other prisoners looked on in envy, and the sheriff looked on indulgently. But how much more the prisoners would have envied that kiss, and how sternly would the officers have prohibited it, had either known that between those coral lips there was a small key, fitting the steel bracelets on George's wrists. Precisely how he put to practical use that farewell kiss is not known, but he did unlock his bonds, and, although the train was going at a very rapid rate, conveying him from Springfield, Ill., to the State prison, he bounded through a window and escaped.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the article entitled "Justice to Mr. Buchanan," to be found elsewhere. It will prove both interesting and instructive.

Harvard beat Yale in the eight oared boat race on Saturday at Springfield and also won the base ball championship game at Hartford.

County Fairs.

The *Spirit of Berks*, in discussing the subject of the approaching Berks county agricultural fair, makes the following suggestions which are worth thinking about:

By way of adding as well to the attractiveness as the utility of the coming and subsequent fairs, the features which give interest and importance to the annual fairs of the market towns of England and the *Jahrmarkten* of the provincial towns of Germany should be adopted with us. We mean, the making of the fairs *a market* in the real sense of the word, for the sale and exchange of the various fruits of the soil, improved breeds of live stock and products of domestic industry. No impediment in the way of municipel licenses and government taxation exists to prevent or obstruct the free sale or interchange of such commodties as are actually produced and raised by the exhibitors themselves residing within the county in which the fair is held. The payment of a small fee to the society by those who wish to sell what they bring to the fair, might or might not be asked for that privilege, as the consideration of the question in all its bearings would show to be expedient. Our fair ground, apart from the other incidents which have hitherto commended its exhibitions to the public favor, would put on fresh and novel attractions as a grand *farmer's bazaar* which could not fail to popularize it more and more and materially enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. This was the leading idea and purpose of the fairs of the olden time and although they were since abandoned, it by no means follows that their revival now would be untimely or profitless. Many of the most popular of our modern contrivances for the public benefit and improvement are but ancient customs under another phase.

A Pen Portrait of the Secretary of State.

Evarts' face is shaven. His hair is scanty and iron gray. His ears are small, and look as if they had been closely trimmed. His eyes are gray and faded. They have a watery appearance while he is speaking, but every other part of his body is so dry that one expects him to crumble up when his great spirit goes out of him, and blow away at a breath. His mouth is small, his lips are thin and colorless; his teeth are perfect in form and color. His nose and forehead are the marked features of his person. It isn't a Websterian forehead broad and domelike, but it is bulging like, and hangs over his eyes like a bay window in the second story of a house. His skin is so pure and dry that you can see the currents of pale blood that run over his skull. His nose is big enough to carry all the brains an ordinary man would need, and may be Evarts' surplus is situated there. It isn't an "inconsequent vestibule" as some call Morton's, but a peak majestic, and rises from the landscape of his face to give it dignity and consequence. It is not puggy nor grisly, like some large noses, but it is of an aristocratic material and artistic carving. The slopes and curves are all according to the lines of art—Grecian art. It is a thing of beauty magnified. Evarts' legs are pipe stems and his arms are willow branches. His chest is less in diameter than his head, and the breadth of his shoulders is only about as great as the distance from the tip of his nose to the base of his cerebellum. He has no bowels, and only stomach machinery enough to keep the brain supplied with food.—*Correspondent of Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Death of a Centenarian.

The funeral of Joseph Mishow, who died Friday night, took place Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. The deceased had reached the extraordinary age of 103 years, 3 months and 23 days, and at the time of his death was, without doubt, the oldest man in northern Pennsylvania, if not in the state. He was of French origin, and was born in the village of Madawaska, now embraced in the state of Maine, in March, 1774, where he resided for a period of ninety-one years. Mr. Mishow was married in 1794, and his wife died in 1864, after they had lived together for seventy years. In 1875 he removed to Williamsport. He was the father of fifteen children, only four of whom attained to manhood. The youngest of the family died in that city about two years ago, aged fifty years. The oldest of the three survivors is about seventy seven years of age, and they all reside in one of the western states. Mishow enjoyed remarkably good health for about 101 years, when the infirmities of age gradually began to show themselves, and from that time forth his decline was steady. He was not afflicted by any disease, but died purely of old age, being reduced to a mere skeleton, and resembling an Egyptian mummy more than a living being months before death came to claim him. He died a devout Catholic, and was buried with the forms and ceremonies of that church, Rev. Father Garvey officiating.

One of the most significant papers brought to light by the *Herald's* Mormon campaign has been found by investigating the records of Brigham Young as an Indian agent. Among the accounts appears a voucher for goods distributed to the Indians September 30, 1857, at Mountain Meadows. The massacre at the place where these goods were sworn to be delivered was only fourteen days before, and this place was three hundred and twenty miles from Salt Lake City. Among the items are a remarkable number of coats, pantaloons, hats, shirts, leggings, blankets and tobacco, exactly the sort of goods which would form part of an emigrant's outfit. The total value represented by this voucher is $3,500, and it is the largest of all the 144 turned in by Brigham Young, the average of all the others being only $200. More than this, the certificate of witnesses to the delivery of the goods is signed by John D. Lee. This is certainly strong circumstantial evidence that these are the goods taken from the murdered emigrants, and important developments may be looked for if John D. Lee has told District Attorney Howard about the affair.—*Phila. Times.*

Cassius M. Clay, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, on the Eastern Question, says: "Spread out the map of the world, and the color which marks the British Islands marks the strong posts for military operations of all the earth. She subjects men and nations not as civilizers but as plunderers. She meditates the supremacy of the world; and if the world is weak enough to be deluded by her pretenses of philanthropy, she will achieve it. Now for hundreds of years she has been the backer of the brigand Turk, who holds it the highest merit to despise and crush the Christian, body and soul; and yet she has her Christian Bible and missionary societies. So far as America is concerned, we have but one rival on earth, and that is England. Shall we be fools enough to play into her hands? In our hard fight for national life we had but one efficient friend in Europe, and that was Russia. To go against her now, in moral or physical aid, would be the most unheard of ingratitude."

It is stated that all the advices thus far received by the Interior Department from Idaho indicate that the Indian hostilities were preconcerted, and without the provocation of murder or outrages by white men.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested, and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symmptoms follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schencks Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists. July

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, 77-1y jl

Ladies who for years have depended on all manner of powders and cosmetics for giving them artificial complexions, now find that Glenn's Sulphur Soap supplies them with pearly skins and rosy cheeks, elicited by the gentle stimulation of nature. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. July

Marriages.

SAVAGE—KILE.—On June 28, 1877 by I. P. Derr, Esq., Mr. Dison Savage and Miss Annie C. Kile, both of Jackson township, Columbia co., Pa.

YOUNG—BOWMAN.—On July 1st, 1877, by I. P. Derr, Esq., Mr. Lloyd Young of Jackson, Columbia co., to Miss Jennie Bowman of Ross, Luzerne county, Pa.

BLECHER—HUGHES.—At the Reform parsonage in Orangeville, on the 28th ult., Mr. Erastus Blecher to Miss Mary Hughes.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 2.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.14
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.75
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.90 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.65 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.65 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$2.90 "
Bituminous "	$4.50 "

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

Wanted—one male and three female teachers for the public schools of Centralia Borough for the ensuing year. An examination of applicants will be held at the public school house in Centralia July 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board,
C. G. MURPHY,
July 6, '77-2w Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY LUNGER, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Catawissa, on Saturday the 4th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

WM. L. EYERLY,
July 6, 1877-4w Auditor.



Ladies Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Breast-pin and pendant Drops, sent post paid to any reader of this paper for 25c. Three sets for 50c. In Currency or Stamps. L. A. THOMSON Clinton Place, New York.

July 6, '77-4w d

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these HARD TIMES dispose of **100 PIANOS** and **ORGANS**, new and second-hand of first-class makers including **WATERS'** at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. **WATERS' GRAND SQUARE** and UPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150, 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50, 4 Stops $58, 7 Stops $68, 8 Stops $75, 10 Stops $88, 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. **Local and Traveling Agents Wanted.** Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and dealers, 40 East 14th street, Union Square, N. Y. July 6, '77-3w d

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executrix of the last will and testament of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate to-wit: A messuage and tract of land situate in Greenwood township in said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post along line of land of Elijah Lemon and running thence along line of land of Eliza Isler north one and one-half degrees, east one hundred and fifty-eight and three-tenth perches to a post along line of land of Wm. J. Cox, thence by line of said Wm. J. Cox south thirty-five and a half degrees, east thirty-three and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Augustus Wilson south seventy-three and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and nine-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south twenty-three and one-half degrees east, sixteen and eight-tenth perches to a post, thence, by same south nineteen and one-fourth degrees east fourteen and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south eighteen and one-half degrees east, thirteen and one-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south two degrees, west one hundred and nine and four-tenth perches to a post at a public road, thence north eighty-seven degrees west seven and nine-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Elijah Lemon north two and three-fourth degrees east twenty-four perches to a post, thence by same north eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees west fourteen and six-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

EIGHTEEN ACRES,

and one hundred and seven perches on which are erected a house, barn and other out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ELIZABETH ISLER,
July 6, '77-4w Executrix.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M.
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Miss Clara Kessler has been appointed postmistress at Espy.

C. C. Snyder, son of Daniel Snyder of Espy, graduated at Lafayette College last week.

Our thanks are due Hon. E. J. McHenry for recent copies of the Geological Survey of the State.

The recent heavy rains have somewhat interfered with the getting in of the hay crop in this county.

Judge Harding has decided the disputed prothonotaryship of Luzerne county in favor of Mr. Barber, the Republican contestant.

The Hughesville *Journal*, published by Dan Riley is the latest venture in the newspaper field. It is a bright and readable paper and will doubtless make its way to success.

There was a decided frost on Saturday, the 23d inst, in various parts of the State. In this county it was visible in Benton and vicinity. No damage was done to fruits or vegetables.

The first woodcocks of the season were shot on the morning of the Fourth by Messrs. C. M. Drinker and George Laycock. The gentlemen secured nine of these delicious game birds.

J. J. Brower Esq., and his family are enjoying the ocean breezes at Cape May. They will visit Long Branch, take a trip up the Hudson, have a good time generally and be gone some three weeks.

Mr. Webster Fetter, a nephew of J. S. Sanders of the Hazleton *Sentinel*, was drowned, with his three companions, in the Susquehanna, at Clark's Ferry last week. The boat in which the party were fishing was carried over the dam,

The Clinton *Democrat* says that Mr. James H. Porter, of Nittany, owns a calf, eleven months old, that weighs 1,050 lbs. Is the *Democrat* sure that the cow was not weighed by mistake, instead of her offspring? If not the calf is a whopper.

An orator, not far from here, on Decoration Day eloquently alluded to "Admiral Farragut who was so gallantly *mashed to the host*." By the way who started the yarn that in passing the Mobile forts Farragut was "lashed to the mast? It is evedently untrue.

The storm of Sunday morning last was the severest of the season. The wind blew furiously, the rain fell in torrents and the flashes of lightning were in such quick succession as to present an almost continuous illumination. We have heard of no destruction to property.

The COLUMBIAN Bulletin board is exclusively for our own use, put up entirely at our expense, and intended only for notices printed at this office, except by special permission. Parties using it under other circumstances will not be offended if their notices are taken off.

Beers and Struthers were arrested on last Tuesday evening for an assault and battery on an old man, and were placed in "limbo." On the morning of the "glorious Fourth" the former settled with the prosecutor, and the latter was discharged. "Bad eggs."

Black bass fishing began on Monday and was inaugurated with much enthusiasm on the North Branch. Some of the numerous fishermen met with success and secured good strings. None of the fish taken were of large size so far as we have heard.

There is something peculiarly and sufferingly suggestive in the word Boils. Many suffer with this exhibition of impure blood which disfigures the person and annoys attendants and associeties, when they could be made clean and their blood kept pure by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

They call "Long Pond," Ganoga Lake now and it is becoming quite a fashionable resort. Frank Ricketts, formerly of Orangeville, is the proprietor and Capt. H. J. Conner looks after the comforts of guests as clerk. Visitors need not fear any lack of attention with these two gentlemen in charge of affairs.

Mr. Hiram McHenry has so far recovered from the effects of his severe surgical operation as to warrant his removal to his home. His physician, Dr. B. F. Gardner, accompanied him thither on Tuesday. We sincerely hope that Mr. McHenry may soon regain his wonted health and strength.

The roof of the Catawissa railroad bridge, at Rupert, for the length of a span and a half, was blown off in the storm of Sunday last. This bridge is a new structure and was built with due regard to strength and durability, and principally of iron. Not only the outer sheathing but the rafters as well were torn away by the force of the gale.

If it be true that hardship is a good school for development, then from a physical standpoint, Babies should have a growth as symmetrical as it is surprising. It would be so were they kept free from the disorders of Babyhood by safe and judicious treatment. Every one who has used it pronounces Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best remedy known for the complaints of early childhood. 25 cents per bottle.

A TREAT.—On the "Fourth" the Sunday like appearance of our town was changed by the appearance on our streets of an excellent band from Milton marshalled by Capt. Huff and led by Prof. S. A. Clapp. They accompanied a crowd of Miltonian pic-nicers to Rupert Grove, and learning that our town was destitute of amusement, gallantly walked from Rupert to give us some of their music.

People whose properties are so situated that the rear of their lots are on the side of a neighbor's premises should be particularly careful to keep their stables and other outbuildings in such a condition as not to be offensive. Every man has a perfect right to enjoy his own, but must so use it that it will not interfere with the comfort of others. A very little care in such matters would prevent what sometimes leads to unpleasantness between neighbors.

The Fourth of July passed very quietly in Bloomsburg. The places of business banks &c., were closed and the town wore a holiday appearance. There were no public ceremonies and the people devoted themselves in the main to pic-nics, of which there were numbers in the neighboring groves. There was no disorderly conduct on the streets and the holiday was the most free from noise and disturbance of any we remember for years. There was a ball at Central Hotel on the night of the Third, and a festival and dance in Evans' hall on the evening of the Fourth. Taking all things into consideration, we believe "the anniversary of &c.," was a very sensibly observed national holiday.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

COMMENCEMENT.

Swiftly to its close another year has passed, and again the citizens of Bloomsburg and the surrounding country have been called upon to witness the ending of the school course of a class of young ladies and gentlemen, now supposed to be prepared to enter upon the cares and duties of life. The class numbered twelve, and we are informed that they passed very creditable examinations. On Thursday morning of last week at half past ten the commencement exercises of the class of 1877 were opened with prayer by Rev. G. D. Gurley invoking Divine blessing upon the institution and upon those about to go forth from its walls. Owing to the illness of Dr. Griswold, the principal, and the unavoidable absence of Judge Elwell, President of the Board of Trustees, Col. J. G. Freeze presided. After the prayer the junior class sang a chorus, and were followed by Miss Belle Suydam with salutatory addresses and an essay entitled "Introspection." Miss Nora Robbins read an essay on "Action." A piano solo by Miss Annie Sloan followed, which was executed with much expression, reflecting credit on the player and her careful and skillful instructor, Prof. Hoffman, and Miss Annie was rewarded with applause and bouquets.

Albert Schloyer of Nescopec, Luzerne county, delivered an oration, having as his subject "Our privileges and responsibilities."

Miss Lillie Hepler of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, read an essay entitled "Our boat is launched, but where's the shore?"

She said that when we start out upon the sea of life we know not where the harbor may be, but that we should steer straight ahead avoiding the rocks of sin and trouble, so that at last we may reach the heavenly haven beyond the reach of storms.

A piano solo, "The last smile" by Wollenhaupt, was very nicely rendered by Miss Lillie Wolf, and she too was rewarded by flowers and applause.

Miss S. Mary Finch of Drum's, Luzerne county then read an essay on "Yesterdays and Tomorrows."

J. S. Grimes of Lightstreet spoke on "The influence of the teacher." He said that the profession of a teacher is second to none. The doctor or lawyer or any other professional man would not attempt to perform his duties until he had spent years in preparation. So the teacher should be fully prepared for the position. He should be able to appreciate the true, the beautiful and the good. The character of the pupil is fashioned to a great extent by the character of the teacher. He should therefore walk uprightly and be free from all evil habits. The teachers have power to build up or destroy the foundation of a nation's liberty.

Prof. Hoffman delighted the audience with his performance on the piano of a Grand Fantasie by Wilmers entitled a "Summer day in Norway." This piece was played by the Professor in public once before, and was repeated on this occasion, by general request. It is a selection of a very difficult character, and as to its execution it is sufficient to say that it was greeted with a burst of applause, and several handsome bouquets were bestowed upon the blushing Professor, who gracefully acknowledged the compliment of the audience. As he took his seat another round of applause informed him that his hearers had not yet done with his services, and he finally yielded and gave as an *encore*, "*Longings for the seashore*" by the same composer.

Col. Freeze at this point stated that he desired on behalf of the Trustees to thank Prof. Hoffman for the manner in which he has conducted the music department of the school during the year. It is to be hoped that the Normal School may long reap the benefit of his services.

Miss Lizzie Hower of Bloomsburg followed with an essay on "*Lights Beyond.*"

At this point the hour of noon having arrived it became necessary to shorten the programme in order to get through, and hence the essay of Miss Dora Wallace of Juniata county on "*Impressions*," the oration of J. C. Kisner on "*Bloomsburg*," essay of Miss Mary Penman on "*Cobwebs*" and the essay of Miss Sue McCarty of Union county on "*Fashion*" were omitted and Miss Maggie Richards of Susquehanna county closed the exercises by reading an essay on *Normal Schools*, and delivering the customary valedictory addresses.

The young ladies of the class were all dressed in white with kid gloves and slippers and all looked sweet and pretty, but we must say that we should have admired their taste much more if they had followed the precedent established by the class of last year, and worn pretty but inexpensive dresses instead of the elaborate and extravagant toilets usually worn on such occasions.

All the members of the class performed their parts well and each one was greeted with applause, and presented with bouquets by their numerous friends and admirers on leaving the stage.

The Normal Hall was filled with an attentive audience from the town and county. On the stage sat the Trustees, Faculty, clergy of the town, and the COLUMBIAN representative. We have no criticisms to make on any of the exercises, and have been unable, owing to want of space to give a synopsis of more than one or two of the efforts, but a single suggestion we hope will be pardoned. It is this, that it has come to be the fashion in this and other schools to have in the *valedictory* too much leave taking and farewelling. It is too apt to excite the feelings of the tender hearted, and scenes in public are to be avoided.

After the valedictory, the senior class marched on the stage where they were met by the juniors who presented them with a handsome bouquet as a mark of esteem, and wished them success in future. Mr. Edward Witman made the presentation speech and Mr. J. S. Grimes responded.

Col. Freeze then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Elementary Didactics by presenting the class with their diplomas, with the following remarks:

In the absence of the Principal, and of the President of the Board of Trustees, I have been requested to deliver to the graduating class, the diplomas which have been awarded to them by the State Examining Committee. I shall not weary this audience nor you by any extended remarks. If at this stage of your life and education you have not learned that success in business and eminence in the professions attend only upon labor and study, nothing that I can now say will impress upon you that most important fact. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was the fiat of the great Lawgiver, but the bread of industry is sweet, and the zest of labor is elysium. But remember, they can only be enjoyed together. The world is waiting for good men and good women, and when you enter it, I trust it may be the better, because you have lived.

A chorus entitled "*Beautiful Golden Sometime*" was sung by senior class and then Second Degree was conferred on following persons.

A. W. Brungard,	Alfred Hower,
Lorena G. Evans,	Charles M. Lee,
Martha J. Edgar,	D. Ernest Lantz,
W. M. Cleaver,	A. W. Moss,
W. T. Creasy,	James S. Wilson,

Alice E. Wilson.

The audience arose and Rev. Mr. Snyser pronounced the benediction, but all were invited to remain a few moments. Two seniors then came on the stage bearing a handsome tea set, and calling on Prof. Burrows presented it to him as a mark of love and respect. Prof. Burrows was much affected and replied in a few appropriate words. Prof. Ferree was then presented with a chair by the students, and responded neatly.

The services being over the audience was dismissed after an invitation from Dr. Griswold had been read asking every body to dinner at the school, which was accepted by many friends of the students.

ALUMNI MEETING

was held in Normal Hall at two o'clock, Geo. E. Elwell presiding. There was no dinner this year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, A. W. Moss, Recording Sec'y. Lizzie Hower, Corresponding Sec'y. C. B. Young, Treasurer, H. C. Bittenbender.

Executive Committee:—Miss M. E. Schlicher, Miss Agnes Buckingham, Miss Lizzie Schuyler, Mr. L. E. Waller, Mr. J. K. Bittenbender.

A resolution was passed authorizing this committee to have a dinner prepared next year.

Miss Annie Milsom was elected essayist and Geo. E. Elwell orator for next year, after which the meeting adjourned.

A reception was held in the evening in the school parlors which was largely attended and much enjoyed. The entire proceedings were very satisfactory and we have every reason to be proud of the Normal School. Dr. Griswold is improving in health, and it is hoped that after the summer vacation he will be sufficiently recovered to attend to his duties again. The next term begins about September 1st.

Law is defined to be a rule of action prescribed by the superior which the inferior is bound to obey. Law is written ordinarily, but there is some unwritten statute and common law. There is also the hog law, the dog law, "Crowner's quest law," and now we have justice of the peace and alderman law, and whatever may be said of the former kinds by way of disparagement, the last is the biggest nuisance of all. Judge Harding said from the bench the other day, while some of this justice of the peace law was being reviewed by him that it was a legal fiction that justices were supposed to know something of the law they undertook to administer, but that it was a fiction only; and every day's experience convinced him that Mr. Justice Shallow was a sapient learned judge when compared with some of our Luzerne county justices. Much of the business which comes up before the quarter sessions ought never to be permitted to pass beyond the justices' office. A man or company failing to collect a claim, straightway rushes to a justice's office and has the debtor arrested, thereby trying to compel the commonwealth to collect the debt. Two old women get to quarreling about their chickens and one threatens to slap the other's mouth, and straightway the learned justice sends them to the quarter sessions on a surety of the peace. Two children of tender years are at play and one is hurt, perhaps seriously, but their years preclude the idea of criminal intent; their parents must rush into law and vex themselves and an entire community because they are not advised of the futility of such a prosecution. A constable takes goods in execution claimed by a person other than the debtor, and an august justice has him arrested for larceny, and thus we might go on enumerating blunders reconcilable only with the absence of common sense or an inordinate desire to earn fees from the county.—*Scranton Times.*

The School Directors of Bloom township met June 27, 1877 at the office of S. Knorr Sec'y., all the members of the Board present. The minutes of June 11, 1877 were read and approved. Bills of J. K. Bittenbender for order book $5, COLUMBIAN and *Republican* for publishing annual statement and notices to teachers, each $31,50, presented to Board, and ordered paid. Mr. Zarr moved that the duplicate as prepared by the Secretary be placed in the hands of the collector. Seconded by Mr. Ringler and agreed to.

The following are the names and assignments of teachers of the Bloomsburg schools for the ensuing year:

Fifth Street School:—Room No. 1, G. Wilbur, principal, M. Edgar, assistant; No. 2, Agnes Buckingham, principal, B. H. Vannatta, assistant; No. 3, R. Buckingham, principal, Florence Wirt, assistant; No. 4, C. B. Welliver, principal, Lena Faulds, assistant.

Third Street School:—Room No. 1, I. E. Schoonover, principal, M. M. Unangst, assistant; No. 2, A. Armstrong, principal, J. Carrison, assistant; No. 3, M. Graul, principal, S. Vannatta, assistant; No. 4, S. A. Perkins, principal, Kate Hower, assistant.

Welsh Hill:—G. W. Sterner.

It is stated as a fact in the history of silver production, that wherever in any part of the world silver mines have been worked they are worked now, unless arrested for some explainable cause. The mines of the Andes have been worked for three centuries. Those of old Spain from the middle ages, and are in working condition now. In Hungary the same mines worked by the Romans before the birth of Christ still yield their steady increase. Those of Freiberg in Saxony, worked from the eleventh century, know no diminution. In Bohemia, Tyrol, Norway and Sweden, in the Ural and Atlas Mountains, and wherever else discoveries of silver have been made, we believe, without exception, the mines continue to be worked, and are generally more productive now than at any time in their past history.

On Monday last contracts for the erecting of four county bridges were awarded by the Commissioners, as follows:

The bridge over Hemlock Creek, near Red Mill, to Benjamin Redline for $399.

The one over little Fishing Creek, near Beagle's mill, to C. W. Eves for $894,75.

The one over big Fishingcreek in Fishingcreek township near John Zaner's to Joseph Redline for $495,50.

The one in Mifflin township, near what was formerly Yohe's mill, to I. K. Schweppenheiser for $165.

The total amount of these four contracts is but $1954,25, an unexpectedly small sum, There were over thirty bidders for the different bridges and there were great differences in the bids.

The market on Tuesday morning was unusually full. Cherries, currants, raspberries and garden truck were offered in great abundance, and much of the articles were carried home again for want of purchasers, the supply exceeding the demand. Eight cents a quart for raspberries, and six cents for cherries in a year of plenty is too much, and the market people will perhaps understand when too late that it is better to sell more at low rates than to sell none because they cannot get what they ask. In the cities during the strawberry season that fruit was abundant at two cents a quart. Prices always go down when the supply exceeds the demand, and our hucksters should regulate themselves accordingly, as it will be to their advantage.

Court met on Monday last pursuant to adjournment.

In the estate of Frederick Isler sale ordered. Bond in $700. A. J. Albertson security.

In the estate of Jacob Karns, proceedings stayed until widow's rights are determined.

In the estate of C. G. Ricketts, Auditor's report confirmed.

Auditor's report in the estate of Dora Snyder confirmed.

Briarcreek Poor Overseers vs. Fishingcreek Poor Overseers. Order of Justice affirmed. Fishingcreek township to pay costs.

Court adjourned until Monday July 9th at 9 o'clock a. m.

The misguided organ grinder will play around the streets here for a dollar a day, when his brethren are every day clearing ten dollars, at least, in Titusville.—*Venango Spectator.*

If those dark haired musicians take your suggestion and go, we would kindly advise you not to visit Titusville until the snow falls. The most innocent kind of editors have been killed for slighter offences than that.

No less than one hundred and nineteen hotel and saloon licenses granted by the Luzerne County Court, have not been taken from the Clerk's office. This is a very curious state of affairs indeed, and not easy to understand. Has the Murphy movement paralysed the whisky sellers in Luzerne?

Catawissa claims the oldest Mason in this state, but is not entitled thereto. Col. E. Thayer, of this Town, now 88 years of age, was made a Mason in Abraham's Lodge No. 15, Robert Young W. M. in the city of New York, Nov. 12 1813 and is, therefore, a Mason of 64 years standing. He was exalted in Eagle Chapter, Ithaca, N. Y. in Nov. 1818, Chas. Bingham H. P., hence is a Royal Arch of 59 years standing. Can this record be beaten?

Messrs. Milton Hess and Robert R. Little had a narrow escape from serious injuries last Saturday evening. As they were driving in East Bloomsburg, near Neal's Furnace, their horse took fright at some pigs that unexpectedly emerged into the road and, turning suddenly, upset the buggy and threw both gentlemen out and under the buggy. Fortunately they extricated themselves without other injuries than the severe bruising of Mr. Hess. Mr. Little escaped unhurt.

In Williamsport, on Wednesday morning of last week, three tramps leaving a house with plunder, were challenged by the keeper of a neighboring cigar store, named Nagle. One of them drew a large knife and stabbed Mr. Nagle in the hand. Nagle drew a revolver, and severely if not fatally wounded his antagonist in the abdomen, after which the others fled. The wounded man refuses to give his name or answer any questions. He is apparently an Englishman, 25 years of age.

At the Sheriff's sales last Saturday the Exchange Hotel brought $21,000, a small sum for so valuable a property; three pieces of land in Greenwood and Pine township, owned by John Leggott were bought by the Benton S. F. and Loan Association for $100, $100 and $90 respectively; the property of John Aten in Mifflin township was purchased by George Hughes for $3200; a lot on Welsh Hill was bid in by the owner for $300. There were other properties to be sold on Saturday but the sales were continued.

A BAFFLED BURGLAR.—About ten days ago, a burglar or burglars entered the house of John Heiser of Centre township, at night, and stole some boots and shoes. They also ransacked his desk, but succeeded only in getting some loose change, and a pocket book containing some notes. About $700,00 in money was wrapped up in an old rag, but the thieves shoved it aside as worthless. The following night the pocket book, with the notes intact, was left at the door, with a letter stating that they did not want his notes, and in future he should take better care of his papers. *Moral:* keep your money in rags, and thieves should examine rags.

Mr. D. A. Beckley is not only postmaster at Bloomsburg, but he is the editor of an organ, chairman of the county committee and a delegate from Columbia to the Republican State Convention. He is also the business partner of the deputy postmaster, who is himself a member of the State committee. These are more honors than President Hayes thinks one man ought to be burdened with.—*Phila. Times.*

Respectfully referred to the post and *Republican* offices for the consideration of the gentleman above mentioned. The article affords a good opportunity for Mr. Beckley to hurl back an indignant denial of the truth of the charges contained therein—because he isn't chairman of the county committee.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Parties contemplating a summer excursion trip to the seashore or any of the popular summer resorts, are requested to call on the undersigned. Summer excursion route books, giving full information as to routes and prices, can be had on application at the ticket office. Also tickets to all points west and south-west can be obtained at very low rates. Tickets sold over each one of the popular routes of the Penna. R. R. and Erie Railway.

W. B. POUST,
Agent D. L. & W. R. R.

June 29—3w.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty. when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

Items.

The famous trotting mare Lady Thorn died at the Fashion Stud Farm, near Trenton, N. J., Sunday morning.

A statue of Moses, to be placed on a fountain in Fairmount, has arrived in Philadelphia. It is seventeen feet high, weighs fifteen tons, and is so large that it could not be accommodated in the hold of the vessel, and it was put on the main deck.

Two men named Bellinger and Pierce were carried over Niagara Falls on Monday. They were in a boat and becoming alarmed jumped into the water and attempted to swim to the shore. A companion named Floy remained in the boat and was saved.

The secret service division authorizes the statement that a man by the name of James T. Porter is traveling about the country falsely representing himself to be an officer of that division. He has recently been operating in Pennsylvania.

A Special Commissioner, appointed by the last Legislature of Connecticut to examine Life Insurance Companies, certifies that there is an actual deficit in the assets of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of $2,222,000 and also questionable assets to the amount of over $1,735,000.

A party of young men trespassing on a farm in Mahoning Valley, Schuylkill county, Sunday morning, were ordered off by the the proprietor, Daniel Fritz. One of the trespassers, Burke Kelly, drew a revolver on Fritz, when the latter knocked Kelly down and shot him, inflicting a wound of which he died soon after. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Delegates were chosen at Towanda on Saturday to the Democratic State Convention, and were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. Joseph Powell for State Treasurer. The delegates were as follows: Senatorial, Col. J. F. Means; Representatives, W. S. Dobbins, James S. Murray, and S. W. Buck.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

In 1853 four gentlemen entered their sons at a boarding school at Cokesburg, in South Carolina. They had been for years intimate friends, and were clergymen in the Methodist church. These boys remained at this school as room-mates and class-mates for two years, and entered Wofford College, standing relatively first, second, third and fourth. They remained at this institution four years, and were room-mates all the time, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth, in a large class. They entered the law office at Spartansburg and studied law under the same chancellor. The war broke out, and on the call for troops, they entered Jenkin's rifle regiment from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height, they stood together as comrades of battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Manassas, August, 1863, a shell from the Federal battery fell in the ranks of this company, and killed these four men (and no other in the company). They are buried on the battle field and sleep together in the same grave. Their names are Capers, McSwain, Smith and Duncan, and the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Dr. McSwain, Rev. Dr. Whiteford Smith and Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Virginia, and the last brother of Dr. Duncan, of Randolph (Macon) College. The grave is marked by a granite cross enclosed with an iron railing.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.
April 6, '77-1y

The New Town Hall at Ayer. The elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

June 1 1m.

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Choicest Teas at Conner's.

All kinds of Furniture at lowest prices at Cadman's.

A select reading will be given in the Opera House on Tuesday evening, July 10th, by Miss Laura G. Brass, a graduate of Prof. Shoemaker of Philadelphia. Admission 35 cents. The public is invited.

Now is the time to buy goods, Clark & Wolf's stock is full, and they are offering great bargains to reduce stock.

NOW READ THIS.—Nearly 3,000 tons coal sold last season. Now is the time to fill your coal houses with the celebrated Avondale Red Ash Coal. And we challenge the county to produce any coal that will give better satisfaction. Coal delivered to any part of town in small or large quantities, and guaranteed full weight, 2,000 pounds in every case; and we also notify all that we are the only authorized agent for the sale of Avondale coal in this place.

W. B. POUST.
Agt. for D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
June 29, '77-tf

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

The biscuit and cakes made at J. F. Caldwell's Bakery are said to be the very best in town, and if any one doubts it, a single trial will convince them that it is so. Don't forget it!

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.
June 22, '77-tf

The only genuine cap for the Mason Jar has the words "Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, New York," on the porcelain, inside the cap, and Boyd's imprint on the top, for sale at Conner's grocery, Main street.
July 6-2w

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Best value in Clothing can now be found in all the latest styles of Summer Clothing at the most astonishing low prices.
Men's Suits from $4.00.
Youth's Suits from $3.00.
Boy's Suits from $2.00.
Call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at D. Lowenberg's.

LOST!

On Sunday morning, June 24th, in Centre township, on the road from the residence of Thomas Kocher to the Lutheran church, a pocket book containing $31,25 in money, a note of $976 in favor of Thomas Kocher, signed by James Kocher, dated October 5, 1873, also a note of $20 in favor of same, signed Edward Henry, dated April 8th, 1870, and also a note of $5 in favor of same, signed James Boyle, dated September 5, 1875, also store orders on Jackson & Woodin of about $3. All persons are hereby notified not to pay the above notes and orders, as they are my property. A reward of five dollars will be paid to the finder on return of the pocket book and contents to

THOMAS KOCHER,
June 29, '77-3w Witmires P. O.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

NEW GOODS
just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

For a Nobby Shirt go to
For a stylish Suit go to
For the latest style of Hat go to
For the newest styles in Neck Wear
For fine India Gauze Shirts go to
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
can now be found at D. Lowenberg's

The Boss Cigar, two for five cents at Conner's.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

STOVE WOOD FOR SALE.

Ent Brothers, at Light Street, will deliver in Bloomsburg, Espy or Orangeville, Slabs sawed into 14 inch lengths for $1.50, $2.00 or $3.00 a load. June 22-3w

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palatable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a pernament cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands,

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2. 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkels Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Vend Ex., to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

The following real estate situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Hidlay, on the west by lands of J. Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of E. Aikman and Margaret Aikman, on the east by lands of J. Hagenbuch.

It contains seventy-six acres more or less whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

The above premises will be sold subject to the mortgage of George Hidlay to William Hidlay, Administrator of Abraham Hidlay, dated April 9th 1852, recorded April 9th, 1852 in Mortgage Book 3 p. 766, and discharged of all other liens.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Levi A. Hidlay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
June 22, 77-ts Sheriff.

A Still Further Reduction in the

PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY

If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent

in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:
Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,

MONTOUR WHITE LEAD

SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,

IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS.

PURE LINSEED OIL

BEST JAPAN DRYER.

LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.

Best Paint Brushes,

COACH VARNISH,

HOUSE VARNISH,

Furniture Varnish,

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
ay5. '76.-1y.

PATENTS secured for mechanical devices trade marks, designs and compounds. Labels registered: Infringements, reissues and interferences will receive prompt attention.

INVENTORS should send us a model or sketch of their invention

EDSON BROS.,

Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS,

711 G. Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STATEMENT

OF

BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1877.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector. DR.

To am't of duplicate for 1876-7		$10,041 58
" " balance on duplicate 1875-6		1,819 68
		$11,861 26
	CR.	
By am't of exonerations	197 36	
" " paid treasurer as per receipts	10,090 28	
" 2 per cent. commission on $9,861 62	197 23	
" balance due district	1,382 39	
	$11,861 26	

W. B. KOONS, Treasurer. DR.

To am't from former treasurer		8 74
" am't from J. R. Evans, purchase money		325 00
" am't of State appropriation		895 16
" am't from M. C. Woodward, collector		10,090 28
		$11,319 18
	CR.	
By am't of orders and coupons cashed	10,533 63	
" 2 per cent commission on $10,532 63	210 67	
Balance due district	574 88	
	$11,319 18	

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT. DR

To am't of tax for building purposes		$2,510 39
" am't rec'd from J. R. Evans, sale of old Academy		325 00
" am't received of collector due on last settlement		752 09
" am't from former treasurer.		2 19
		$3,589 67
	CR.	
By exonerations	47 84	
" am't paid on bonds and int.	1,361 00	
" collector's commission	49 20	
" treasurer's commission	52 67	
" balance pd. Rollins & Holmes for steam heater 3d st. school	1,050 00	
" alterations, painting, &c.	370 68	
Balance due district	658 18	
	$3,589 67	

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT. DR.

To am't tax levied for school purposes		$7,531 19
" am't State appropriation		895 16
" am't from former treasurer		6 55
" am't received from former collector last settlement		1,076 33
		$9,509 23
	CR.	
By am't paid 17 teachers	$6,320 00	
" " paid 2 janitors	496 00	
" " cleaning houses and repairs	164 20	
" " advertising annual statement	70 00	
" " pd. Montour school dis.	47 83	
" " " Mt. Pleasant "	2 00	
" " paid for ink	9 00	
" " Secretary's salary	150 00	
" " paid treasurer's com'n	158 60	
" " paid collector's "	147 93	
" " paid for school journal	7 00	
" " pd. auditors, auditing school acc'ts for 3 years	9 00	
" " paid for coal	246 42	
" " of exonerations	143 52	
" " for insurance	168 75	
" " paid for sundries	70 49	
Balance due district	1,299 09	
	$9,509 23	

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, JUNE 1ST, 1877.

Bond issued to Jacob Schuyler for lot due Aug. 1st, 1877	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1st, 1877	25 00	525 00
No. 3. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1, 1875	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	25 00	525 00
No. 5. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1st, 1875	550 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	27 50	577 50
No. 7. Bond issued to John S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 12	104 12
No. 8. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 12	104 12
No. 9. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	41 29	1,041 29
No. 10. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	300 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	12 36	312 36
No. 11. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 2, 1876	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	17 33	517 33
No. 12. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 2d, 1876	1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	34 67	1,024 67
No. 15. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Jan. 16, 1876	170 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	24 63	194 63
No. 16. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Jan. 16, 1876	175 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	2 60	177 60
No. 17. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9th, 1877	400 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	7 40	407 40
No. 18. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	250 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 45	254 45
No. 20 Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	1 85	101 85
No. 21. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	1 85	101 85
No. 24. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	2 50	502 50
No. 25. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	2 50	502 50
No. 26. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater, due Nov. 1, 1878	375 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 88	376 88
No. 27. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 28. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 30. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 31. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 32. Bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 33. Bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 34. Bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 35. Bond issued to David Stroup due April 1, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 36. Bond issued to David Stroup due April 1, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 37. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due April 1, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 38. Bond issued to trustees of Concord Lodge I. O. O. F. due May 16, 1880	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 16	501 16
No. 39. Bond issued to trustees of Concord Lodge I. O. O. F. due May 16, 1880	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 16	501 16
	$10,988 68	10,988 68
ASSETS.		
Cash in hands of Collector	1,382 39	
" " " Treasurer	574 88	
Due by J. R. Evans, June 1, 1877	813 88	2,771 15
Total Indebtedness of the District		8,217 53

S. KNORR, President.
Attest: J. K. EDGAR, Secretary.

We, the undersigned Auditors, having examined the above account and statement, find the same to be correct.

JOHN LAYCOCK,
R. C. HARTMAN, Auditors.
C. M. VANDERSLICE,
June 7, 1877. June 15'77-4w

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF TREASURER OF

SCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT,

COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

HENRY C. KELCHNER, Treasurer.

DR.

June 5, 1876, To balance due township	$356 64
June 4, 1877, To amount received from G. M. Baker, interest	4 59
June 4, 1877, To State appropriation	358 80
" " To amount received from S. Kressler, collector	1,880 21
	$2,600 24
June 4, 1877, To balance due School District	505 25

CR.

June 4, 1877.

By am't paid teacher's salary, Afton School	320 00
" " " for coal and hauling "	18 90
" " " for stove "	15 00
" " " for repairs "	18 24
" " " teachers' salary Espy School	500 00
" " " Jos. Miller, repairs and coal Espy School	46 25
" " " E. B. Pursel, repairs and coal Espy school	24 61
" " " A. Snyder for paint "	17 08
" " " Jos. Miller, repairs "	11 40
" " " E. B. Pursel repairs "	49 90
" " " teachers' salary Light Street School	500 00
" " " J. Terwilliger, repairs for Light Street School	11 90
" " " Kelchner & Son, coal Light Street School	20 34
" " " R. S. Ent, repairs stove Light Street School	6 55
" " " teachers' salary Cross Roads School	175 00
" " " J. Kressler, coal and repairs Cross Roads School	77 80
" " " J. Kressler, repairs Cross Roads School	27 57
" " " for school journals	7 00
" " " for duplicate	5 50
" " " for publishing report 1876	9 00
" " " Secretary's salary	25 00
" " " for collection State appropriation	90
" " " Samuel Kressler, collector	90 79
" exonerations allowed collector	24 50
" Treasurer's commission on $1,928 26 at 2 per cent	38 56
" am't for auditors' fees	3 00
" balance	505 25
	$2,600 24

We, the Auditors of Scott township have this day examined the above account and find it correct.

W. A. BARTON,
E. D. HAGENBUCH, Auditors.
SAM'L. A. WORMAN,
June 15, '77-4w

THE CROSS & THE CRESCENT

A volume of thrilling interest by the eminent historian L. P. BROCKETT; describing the Russians and Turks; Social, Political, and Religious History and Condition; their home-life, varied customs, and peculiarities, the causes of the war, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohammedan—the mighty interests of other nations involved; Biographies of the Rulers, Statesmen and Generals; all RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. The book Millions Need Now. Wanted instantly 5,000 agents on very liberal terms. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 733 Sansom street, Philadelphia. June 29, '77-4w

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the schools of Conyngham district, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, six male and four female teachers. An examination will be held at Centralia in New School House on Tuesday, July 17, 1877

By order of the Board,
Attest: JNO. MONROE,
June 22, 77,-3w Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MONTGOMERY COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Montgomery Cole, late of Sugarloaf township, Col. Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. Dean Cole, of the same township, administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

J. DEAN COLE,
Coles Creek, June 22, '77-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REBECCA SMITH, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Smith, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to Conrad Kreamer, of Madison township Columbia county. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

CONRAD KREAMER,
June 22, '77-6w* Administrator, Jerseytown, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARBER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, de bonis non, cum testamento annexo on the estate of William Barber, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Conrad Kreamer, of same township, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

CONRAD KREAMER,
May 25, '77-6w* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ESTHER BARBER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Esther Barber, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Conrad Kreamer of Madison twp., Columbia co., Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

CONRAD KREAMER,
May 25, '72-6w.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB CLEWELL, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Clewell, late of Catawissa twp. Columbia Co. dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators of same township, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

CHRISTIAN CLEWELL,
CHARLES CLEWELL,
May 25, '77-6w* Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county.

The undersigned was appointed Auditor in the matter of the exceptions to the final confirmation of the account of John Anderson Administrator of Mary Thornton, deceased. In compliance with his appointment he will attend to the duties of the same at the public house of W. K. Weidensaul in Centralia the 17th day of July 1877 at 10 o'clock a.m.

J. H. JAMES,
June 15, '77-4w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SWISHER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of John Swisher, late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. Brockway of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Adm'r., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
June 2, '77-6w. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. FOWLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Funk & Waller in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, Aug. 7, '77, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
June 2, '77-4w. Auditor.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth C., intermarried with Peter Eckrote, Henry Yohe, Lydia Ann, intermarried with Henry Fedder, Jacob Yohe, Lavina, intermarried with Joseph Fedder, Jane, intermarried with Charles Conyngam, Ellen, intermarried with Milton Masteller, the heirs of Lydia Yohe, deceased, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before our Orphans' Court to be held the first Monday of September next at Bloomsburg, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Lydia Yohe deceased, at the valuation put upon it by the inquest or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President Judge of our Court at Bloomsburg the eighteenth day of May, A. D., 1877.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Clerk O. C.
June 15, '77-6w M. W. NUSS, Deputy.

NOTICE.

On June 5th, 1877, I bought at a Constable's Sale of the property of D. W. Vandine of Madison township, the following articles: Two mules, three shoats, one cow, one calf, one spring wagon, one truck wagon, one set of harness, one set of double harness, two plows, one harrow, one grain cradle, one fanning mill, one sled, one log sled, 4½ acres of wheat and rye in the ground, 3 acres of oats, 2 acres of corn, 4 acres of rye on the upper farm and 4 acres of corn, one corner cupboard, one cooking stove, pipe and cooking utensils, one table, one bedstead, one bureau, one desk, one clock, one sink, one barrel of cider, one log chain, a lot of queensware, a lot of knives and forks, one iron kettle, one churn, one wash tub, one lot of carpeting. I have left the above property in the possession of the said D. W. Vandine during my pleasure, of which the public will take notice.

CONRAD KREAMER.
June 22, '77-3w*

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Statement of the Supervisors for the year ending April 9, 1877.

C. L. MOORE, DR.

Am't regular duplicate		$373 93
Am't special duplicate		373 93
Received of County Commissioners		135 32
Received order to balance		19 76
Total,		$902 94
CR.		
By work on roads	$614 65	
" tax returned	7 50	
" Commissions and exonerations	4 00	
" official services	72 00	
" attending settlement	1 50	
" percentage	7 30	
" work under G. Steadman	114 56	
" receipts and orders redeemed	82 63	
		$902 94

SAMUEL S. HESS, DR.

Am't of regular duplicate		$396 61
Am't of special duplicate		396 61
Total,		$793 22
CR.		
By work on roads	$614 67	
" orders redeemed	52 35	
" exonerations	5 34	
" official services	34 76	
		$707 12
Balance due township,		$86 10
LIABILITIES.		
Orders 1875-6 not redeemed		$514 82
Orders issued April 9, 1877		85 15
Total.		$599 97
RESOURCES.		
Balance due from Samuel S. Hess		86 10
Indebtedness of township,		$513 87

Statement of Sugarloaf School District for the year ending June 9, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

From Collectors	$570 43
" State appropriation	161 00
" unseated land tax	90 96
Total,	$822 39
EXPENDITURES.	
For teaching and other expenses	$822 39
Due from treasurer and collectors	$1,191 41
Old orders paid	464 41
Indebtedness of District,	$727 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Sugarloaf township, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

ELIJAH PETERMAN,
JAMES SHULTZ, Auditors.
HENRY C. HESS,
June 22, '77-4w

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month

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Universal History

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including History of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-12w

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS

Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 3902 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec 8, '76 4m J W

PAPER BAGS

FOR SALE

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous

TREATMENT OF CANARY BIRDS.—Canary birds, as well as all kinds of "human birds," must have a variety in their food. I put in one seed cup oatmeal, and in another seed mixed as follows: One pound canary, and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp-seed daily, and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say twenty or thirty seeds daily—not too much, or it will make the bird drunk and dumpish. Hand also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork, as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way for three or four weeks, I procured another canary, a fine, free songster, and hung it in the hearing, but out of sight of my bird, and in a short time I had as good a singer as I could wish. He has sung ever since, through molting and all. Most people are afraid of getting their birds in too good condition; but remember you must not get them fat on hemp seed, for that seed is their candy and cake.

SAVE THE OLD PAPER.—Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it, use it in the house. Some housekeepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furniture. For instance, a volume written by a lady who prided herself on her experience and tact, says: "After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea kettle, coffee pot and tea pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, &c., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper, instead of cloth, is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner and makes less noise when one walks over it.

In the old burial ground adjoining the Gohsenhoppen Reformed Church, in Upper Hanover township, Pa., is a tombstone which bears the inscription "A. D. Rosina Schultz, murdered June 14, anno 1750, Aged 29 years. For death is come up into our windows Jer. ix., 21" The scriptural quotation has an actual significance. The story of the affair is now told as a tradition. Her husband was away from home, and she lightly punished a slave for some offence. He made up his mind to kill her, but a better spirit prevailed, and he went to his work in the field. The old story says that while there an apparition in the form of a white man appeared before him and said, "Don't kill her!" It disappeared, and a black man came, who whispered, "Kill her!" These two spectres confronted him alternately all day, until nightfall. Then the white disappeared, leaving the black man, who still kept telling him to kill her. At midnight he seized a butcher knife, and getting into the room through a window, stabbed her and fled. Thus death came up to her through her window.

A Fable.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE SIMPLETON.

A Simpleton, having had occasion to seat himself, sat down on a Pin; whereon he made an outcry unto Jupiter. A Philosopher, who happened to be holding up a Hitching-Post in that vicinity, rebuked him saying, "I can tell you how to avoid hurting yourself by sitting down on Pins, and will, if you will set them up." The Simpleton eagerly accepted the Offer, the Philosopher swallowed four fingers of the Rum which perisheth, and replied, "Never sit down." He subsequently acquired a vast Fortune by advertising for Agents; to whom he guaranteed $77 a Week or light and easy Employment at their Homes.

MORAL.—The Wise Man saith, "There is a colored man in the Fence," but the Fool Sendeth on 50 Cents for Sample and is Taken in.

A HEROIC HEN.—There was a pathetic scene at a railway crossing in Paterson, N. J., the other day. An old hen with a large brood of chickens was crossing the track in front of an approaching train. The mother got safely over, but the chickens loitered behind until the locomotive was almost upon them. The mother, with hovering wings and open bill, ran upon the track and began to drive them off, one by one, by sheer force. Several of them she got clear of the track in this way, but several of them ran up the track instead of from it. The old hen followed, trying to save them, but without avail, and the engineer ran into them all, killing the hen and seven of her chickens, whose lives she was trying to save.

"CANADA."—The origin of the word "Canada" is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and, finding none, they often said among themselves, "Aca nada"—There is nothing here. The Indians, who watched closely, learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians, who wanted none of their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards come on the same errand, were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "Aca nada." The French, who knew less of Spanish than the Indians, supposed this incessantly recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of "Canada," which it has borne ever since.

The Norfolk county (Mass.) *Gazette* vouches for the truth of the following: Two drummers, agents respectively for rival blacking and mucilage, were in Hyde Park on Thursday last, drumming up trade. They encountered each other in Mr. Miles' grocery store, in the Town Hall building, and while advocating the merits of their wares one man hinted that the other's articles contained an acid injurious to leather. The insinuation was indignantly repelled, and the agent offered a bet of $5 to $2 that it was not so, and to prove his sincerity he would eat the contents of one box and wash it down with a bottle of mucilage. The bet was taken. Calling for two pilot biscuits he sandwiched the blacking between them and, without flinching, ate the whole, and as a stimulant drank the contents of a bottle of mucilage. The spectators looked to see startling developments, but the man coolly took up his $2, and with a bland smile took the grocer's order for several gross of blacking.

A sheep raiser in Pope Valley, Cal., sold his flock to a man living in the adjacent valley of Berryessa, ten miles distant. Soon after, the former missed the dog which had always assisted him in herding the sheep, and searched for him in vain. He was a valuable dog, and his loss was duly mourned for a couple of days, when to his master's astonishment, he came from Berryessa with the whole flock of sheep, which he had brought safely home again.

Agricultural.

Shrinkage of Corn.

Diverse opinions are often expressed in relation to the loss in bulk and weight of corn, from husking time till the following summer or autumn. Several years ago we performed a series of experiments bearing on this subject, and reached several conclusions, which farmers generally should understand. We found the results to vary with the dryness or dampness of the autumn, and the degree of ripeness in the corn at the time of husking. The condition of the corn will vary considerably in different parts of the field, or in different ears in the same hill. It is essential then, that a fair average be taken. The following are some of the results:

Corn in the ear, after an unusually damp season, was weighed the first of January, and by the following October had lost one-fifth part of its bulk.

The weight of corn in the ear of the northern eight-rowed, varied all the way from 68 to 75 pounds, to yield a shelled bushel of 60 pounds. Ears with small cobs, well dried, afforded scarcely 8 pounds of cobs to the bushel. With larger cobs, freshly husked, they may weigh 12 to 13 pounds. A moist cob is much heavier than a dry one. Farmers who sell corn in the ear should know the amount of loss from drying. As a general rule a dollar per bushel for corn in the ear in summer is no better than 75 cents at husking time.

Sold in the ear, it should always be weighed, not measured. We found that a full, compact, heaped half bushel of moderate sized eight-rowed ears, contained 56 ears, weighing 24 pounds. Thrown in loosely and heaped, there were only 44 ears, weighing 19 pounds.

Shelled grain, shrinks in bulk and loses in weight by long drying. In one case it lost one-twentieth of its bulk and one-eighth of its weight in three weeks, in a room heated with a stove. After some months it shrank in bulk from its original condition as six is to seven, and lost in weight so as to be as five is to six. Other experiments in cold rooms nearly correspond with this in results. It would therefore be better to sell shelled corn early in winter at eighty cents than the following summer at one dollar. With gourd-seed or dent corn the results may be different, and they always vary some with seasons. Wheat loses much less by drying than corn does.—*Country Gentleman.*

Ears of Swine.

A breeder, writing in the *Iowa Producer* says: It seems to me that there is enough in this subject to engage the attention of those employed in the improvement of swine in this country. One objection made to the Berkshires is that they are too nervous. This is true of some individuals of the Berkshire family, but does not hold good as a universal rule. It has been and probably now is practiced by some, to breed for small, upright ears. That a small, upright ear is a mark of beauty, I will admit, but after close observation for a number of years, I am satisfied that this style of ear is indicative of a nervous, restless disposition, a thing not desirable in any animal, especially in a hog. It is necessary that a hog should be docile and of a quiet disposition whose natural inclination is to take on fat. On the other hand breeders may run to extremes on the side of large ears. I think that this has been done by breeders of Poland and China swine. There is no sensible reason for a hog's ears hanging down over his eyes so as to obscure his vision. Such hogs often labor under continual fear because they are nearly blinded by their enormous ears. Now it seems to me that these extremes should be avoided. Let the Poland and China breeders breed for a medium ear, and the Berkshire breeders be less anxious for small, upright ears, and I think both breeds will be improved in this regard.

Corn Fodder.

If there is any crop on the farm that is of more benefit in times of drought than green fodder, I would very much like to know what it is. Let me give you our plan of raising it. About the 1st of May select a good clean piece of land, in size according to the number of cows kept. Plough thoroughly, harrow level, strike out furrows two feet apart. Use either barnyard manure or fertilizers in the rows. Sow the corn quite thickly (sweet corn is the best). After it has come up one or two inches, run over it with the smoothing harrow. Then, in the course of a week or nine days, run the cultivator between the rows; keep the ground level. When it is time to harvest your crop, raise the knives two or three inches on your reaper, cut two rows at a time, let the bundles lay for a day, then bind up (not tightly.) When shocking up put about twenty bundles together. In the course of a week bring two shocks together. You will not have any trouble about heating or mold. If wanting to draw in any large quantity we build small stacks with poles or rails laid across every two or three courses. If put in barns or buildings that are reasonably tight it will be best to stand them on the butt ends. This is our mode. There may be a better way; if so, I would like to hear from some of your correspondents. For the sake of a little extra work no farmer need have his milch cows shrink their milk. There is no waste if properly cured and handled. The amount of land taken cannot produce more provender for the same amount of labor.

The Caterpillar.

We hope every farmer will take good care to keep down the caterpillar. For the past two years we have been troubled less than formerly and with a little care now we can keep pretty well clear of this pest in our orchards. A long pole with a brush on the end is one of the most convenient things to use. Some take the trouble to dip the brush into kerosene or crude rock oil which makes a little more complete work. It will pay to destroy all the nests on the wild cherry trees along the road. The more you kill this year the less you will have next.—*The Ploughman.*

A lady correspondent of a Southern paper, writing from Arkansas, gives the following recipe to increase the flow of milk in a cow. She says:—"Tepid water, slightly salted, given twice a day will increase the flow of milk one-third; if the cow will not drink at first trial scatter a handful of bran or meal over the top of it. They soon become very fond of it, and will drink all you give them. I tried this plan three years ago with perfect success. I had only one cow, and she was of the common scrub stock of the county, and after she began to drink the water, prepared as above, she furnished me twice a day two ordinary water-buckets full of milk, and by feeding a little corn boiled with cotton seed the milk yielded butter enough to supply my table bountifully and leave me a few pounds to sell every week. I gave her three gallons of water twice a day."

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

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25 FANCY CARDS all styles with name, 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens co. N. Y. June 22, '77-4w d

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The reputation of our house for SELLING STANDARD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior, at the LOWEST WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES, when a club is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to COLLECT ON DELIVERY. All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York wholesale prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, &c. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble etc. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for price-list and circular.

Stiner's New York and China Tea Co.,

M. H. MOSES & CO., Proprietors,

77, 79, 81 84, and 86 Vesey street, New York

June 22, '77-4w d

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for

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Apply with stamp to John K. Hallowell 139 East Eight st., New Y'rk CANVASSERS June 8 '77-4w d

A Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the POTATO BUG, CABBAGE CURRANT WORMS and other Insects is OUR PEST POISON. TRADE MARK.

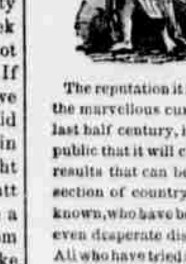
Unlike PARIS GREEN It dissolves in water, and is sprinkled. Sure death. No danger to plants, or in using. Costs 25 cents an acre. Sample mailed for 30 cents (1-4 lb. box.) Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box 3139. 66 Cortlandt St., New York City.

For sale by S. J. Conner, Berwick, Columbia county, Pa. June 8, '77-4w d

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

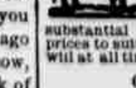
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES.

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESRIPTION EXECUTED PROMPTLY

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,

Hand-Bills and Dodgers,

Large and Small Posters,

Letter and Bill Heads,

Envelopes with Business Cards,

Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,

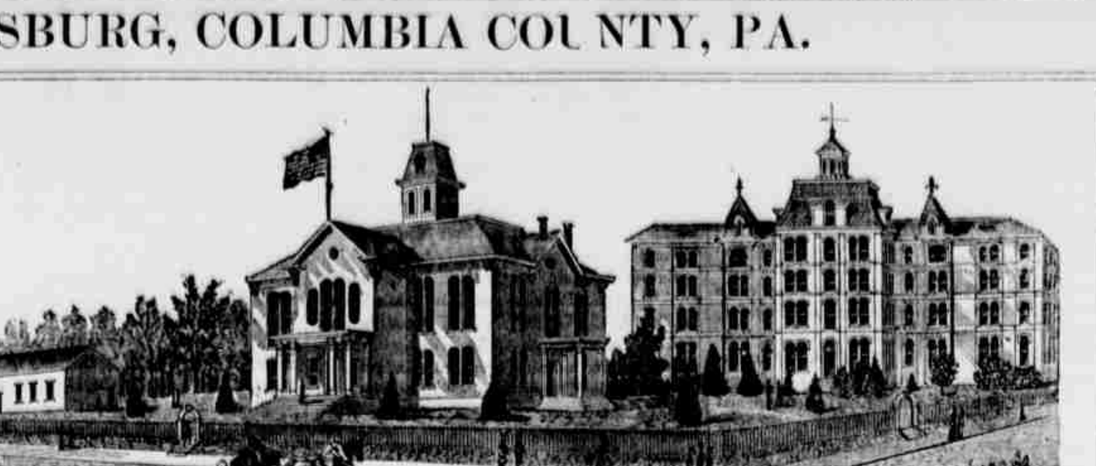
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Sept. 8, '76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 7, '77.-tf.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public can rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.

Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, SOCKS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS.

That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.

The Book of the Nineteenth Century.

Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. April3-12w

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 fo 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

April 27, '77-tf



May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

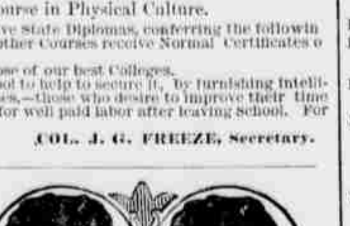
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited or painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $9.50 per barrel.

Oc. 15, '75- C. W. MILLER, Se

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C., Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH AND PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.



The ALBRECHT & Co. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.

610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

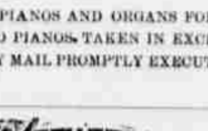
Jly14, 1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.



FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dec1, '76-1y

COE, WETHERILL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

EXCELSIOR

PRINTING INK CO.,

BEST AND CHEAPEST

PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,

Barclay St., NEW YORK.

Aug. 11, '76.-46w k

TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Bloomsburg School District, will meet on the EVENING of JUNE 27, 1877, for the purpose of employing teachers. All persons desiring situations as teachers in the District will please hand to the Secretary a written application before that time.

June 15, '77-2w S. KNORR, President.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 6,31 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,23 a.m., 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..........11.50 a.
" Canandaigua... 3.25 p. m
Rochester...... 5.15 "
Niagara........ 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.20 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen

A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 00	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 50
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 15	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 22	7 35
7 03	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 45	8 05
6 30	2 42	8 30	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 30	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 19	8 08	Berwick	11 31	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 02	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	6 50
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	6 55
5 48	2 06	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	7 08
5 34	1 53	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 02	7 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	Rupert	12 02	5 08	7 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge.	12 07	5 14	7 52
5 20	1 40	7 26	Clark's Switch.	12 10	5 20	8 56
5 03	1 25	7 11	Danville	12 25	5 38	8 25
4 55	1 19	7 04	Chulasky	12 32	5 47	8 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	Cameron	12 36	5 52	8 47
4 35	1 00	6 45	Northumberland.	12 51	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 10, 1875.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

Jan. 5, 1877-tf

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell

Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Dec1-tf

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF, N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS, 733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED

Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters

With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal

CENTENNIAL

WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,

Keystone

WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,

Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.

Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.

EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.

April 27, '77-1y A & S

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,

GLAZING,

and

PAPER HANGING

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

March9'77